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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Minerals,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Markets,
Towns,	Manufactures,	Curiosities,
Roads,	Commerce,	Antiquities,
Rivers,	Fairs,	Natural History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE ;

Exhibiting,

The Direct and principal Cross Roads

Inns and Distance of Stages,

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

Also,

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS ;

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns
from London, and from each other.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

Illustrated with

A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London :

Printed for C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster Row ;
by Brimmer and Co. Water lane, Fleet-street,
and sold by all the Booksellers in
the United Kingdom.



INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN, In the County of Middlesex.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

	London,		<i>Distant from London,</i>		Miles				
Barnet, . . .	11	Barnet, . . .		11					
Brentford, . . .	7	14	Brentford, . . .	7					
Edgware, . . .	8	4	10	Edgware, . . .	8				
Enfield, . . .	9	5	16	9	Enfield, . . .	9			
Hounslow, . . .	9	16	2	12	18	Hounslow, . . .	9		
Staines, . . .	16	23	9	19	25	7	Staines, . . .	16	
Uxbridge, . . .	15	15	10	11	16	9	9	Uxbridge, . . .	15

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX is comprised within the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
On the north by Hertfordshire.	In length 23 miles.	2 cities,	8 Members, <i>viz.</i>	The principal natural product of this county is the best of all vegetables, and eatables of every kind. Its arts and manufactures are of every description.
On the east by the river Lea, which separates this county from Essex,	In breadth 14 miles.	7 market towns,	4 London	
		6 hundreds,	2 Westminster	
	And about 115 miles in circumference.	2 liberties,	2 the County	
On the south by the river Thames, which separates this county from Surrey.		200 parishes.		
And on the west by Buckinghamshire.		240 square miles, 207,600 acres, 535,329 inhabitants. 282,800 ditto in London & Westminster		

This county derives its name from its situation in the principal part of the kingdom.

AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS IN MIDDLESEX.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L. Turnpike Road, T. R. and Turnpike Gate, T. G.

JOURNEY FROM STAINES TO LONDON, THROUGH HOUNSLOW AND BRENTFORD.

Staines to Bedfont <i>Cross the New River.</i>	3½	3½	Inn—Black Dog. At Ashford, are seats of Luke Voxall, esq. and John Ray, esq. R. Stanwell House, Sir W. Gibbons; and a seat of J. Wood, Jun. esq. L
Powder Mills at } Babe Bridge } <i>Cross the Old River.</i> Over Hounslow Heath.	1½	5	Hanworth House Jas. Wyatt. esq. L
HOUNSLOW <i>A T. R. to Bath, &c.</i>	2	7	Inns—Gorge, King's Head, Red Lion, Rose and Crown. Whitton, George Gostling, esq. Whitton Dean, Colonel William Campbell. Whitton Park, — Gostling, esq. R Seat of — Parker, esq. R

Smallberry Green, T. G. }	1	8	Spring Grove, Sir Joseph Banks Bart. L. On R — Murthwaite, esq.
Cross the Brent River, and Grand Junction Canal.			
BRENTFORD	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Opposite Sion School, — Barber, esq. Sion House, Duke of Northumberland. R. Sion Hill, Duke of Marlborough. Opposite Sion Lodge, — Palmer, esq. L. Osterley Park, earl of Westmorland.
A. R. to Kew on R			See Kew Bridge on R. on the other side of which is Kew Palace, the occasional sum- mer residence of their Ma- jesties.
Star and Garter	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Turnham Green	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—Old Pack Horse. At Turnham Green are seats of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Simkins, Mrs. Wildman ; Sutton Court, Sidebottom End, and Little Sutton, Earl of Mountrath. On R of which are Chiswick House, Duke of Devon- shire. A seat of — Ste- venson, esq. And the Grove House, Mrs. Lu- ther. At the end of Turn- ham Green, — Baslegate, esq. L. Fairlawn House, — Thomson, esq. R Seats of John Doiville, esq. L. General Morrison. R
Hammersmith	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Windsor Castle. Holland House, Lord Hol- land.

Kensington	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	At Kensington is the Palace.
Kensington Gore	$\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
Knightsbridge	$\frac{3}{4}$	16	At Knightsbridge are houses of — Jones, esq. — Marsh, esq. Mrs. Drake, Sir G. Warren, — Vere, esq. — Morgan, esq. and Hon. Mrs. Leigh.
LONDON	$\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	

JOURNEY FROM UXBRIDGE TO LONDON,

THROUGH SOUTHALL.

Uxbridge to			At West Drayton, Tysh de Burgh, esq. R
— — —			
Hillingdon	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	At Little London, — De Sallis, esq. R
Cross Hayes Common.			
Hayes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	
SOUTHALL.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—Red Lion. Near Southall, — Askew, esq.
A T. R. on I. to Brentford.			
Hanwell	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Ealing	$\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			Hanger Hill, — Wood, esq. R
Acton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	Inn—George. At Acton, S. Wegg, esq. N. Selby, esq. Acton Lodge, the Honourable Mrs. Hervey. R. Burymead Lodge, late General Morris; and W. Fielding, esq. L.
Shepherd's Bush	2	12	Inn—White Horse.
Kensington	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Gravel Pits.			
LONDON.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

JOURNEY FROM COLNBROOK TO LONDON,

THROUGH HOUNSLOW AND BRENTFORD.

Colnbrook to Cross the Coln River.			Near Colnbrook, is Rich- ling's Park, John Sulli- van, esq.
— — —			West Drayton, Fysh De Burgh, esq.
Longford	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—King's Head. Stan- well, late Alexander Hume Campbell, esq. Stanwell Place, Sir William Gib- bon, bart.
Sipson Green	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—Magpies.
Cranford Bridge Cross Hounslow Heath.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—White Hart. Cran- ford Park, Earl Berkely.
HOUNSLOW On R u T R. to the Land's End.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns.—George, King's Head, Red Lion, Rose and Crown. Whitton, George Gostling, esq. Whitton Dean, Colonel William Campbell. Whitton Park, — Gostling esq. R Seat of — Parker, esq. R Spring Grove, Sir Joseph Banks, bart. L. — Murthwaite, esq. R
— — —			Opposite Sion School, — Bar- ber, esq. Sion House, Duke of Northumberland. Sion Hill, Duke of Marlborough. Opposite Sion Lodge, — Palmer, esq. L. Osterley Park, Earl of Wessmor- land. See Kew Bridge on R. on the other side of which is Kew Palace, the
Smallberry Green, T. G. Cross the Brent River.	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
BRENTFORD	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	

			occasional summer residence of their Majesties.
London Stile	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Turnham Green	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Inn.—Old Pack Horse.
			At Turnham Green are seats of Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Simkins, Mrs. Wildman. Sutton Court, Sidebottom End, and Little Sutton, Earl of Mountbath. On R of which are, Chiswick House, Duke of Devonshire. A seat of — Stevenson, esq. And the Grove House, Mrs. Luther. At the end of Turnham Green, — Baslegate. Fairlawn House, — Thomson, esq. R
— — —			Seats of John Dorville, esq. L. General Morrison, R
Hammersmith	$1\frac{1}{2}$	13	Inn—Windsor Castle
— — —			Holland House, Lord Holland.
Kensington	2	15	At Kensington is the Palace.
LONDON	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	

JOURNEY FROM WATFORD TO LONDON.

Watford to Cross the Coln River.			
Bushey	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Bushey Grove, D. Haliburton, esq. L. Wigen Hall, — Capper, esq. L.
— — —			Wrotham House, George Byng, esq. L. Porters, Earl of Altamont, L

				Hartsborn Manor Place, Mrs. Brewer. Pinner Hill, — Bridges, esq. R. Oxney House, Hon. Wil- liam Bucknall, R. Moor Park, C. Williams, esq. R
—	—	—		Bentley Priory, Marquis of Abercorn.
—	—	—		Seats of — Torriano, esq. L. — Chuval, esq. L. — Forbes, esq. L
Stanmore	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		At Ssanmore, — Drummond, esq. R.
Edgware, T. G. At Edgware on L. to St. Albans, through Idlestrey.	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		Canons Park, — O'Kelly, esq.
Hyde Cross the Brent River.	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		Inn—King's Arms.
—	—	—		Seats of the Earl of Maccles- field. — John Montague, esq. L
—	—	—		Mapes, — White, esq. and Brands, Lady Salisbury. R
Kilburn, T. G.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$		At Kilburn, see Belsize House, — Richardson, esq.
Paddington At Paddington, on L. to Harrow on the Hill, on L. a T. R. to Isling- ton.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$		
LONDON.	$\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$		

JOURNEY FROM HENDON TO LONDON.

Hendon to			
Cross the Brent			
River.			
Goulder's Gr.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Swan.
North End	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	Inn—Bull. At North End,
			— Coar, esq. R. —
			Ward, esq. L.
Hampstead	1	3	Seats of Earl of Roselyn,
			Lord Alvanley, and Sir F.
			Willis.
— — —			See Caen Wood, Earl of
			Mansfield. Fitzroy Farm,
			Lord Southampton. L
Haverstock Hill	1	4	
Mother Red Caps	1	5	
A T. R. to			
Highgate. L			
Pancras	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
LONDON from	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\overline{7}$	
Holborn Bars. }			

JOURNEY FROM SOUTH MIMS TO
LONDON,

THROUGH BARNET.

South Mims to			
— — —			Dancer's Hill, Capt. Allen;
			A seat of — Olton, esq.
			L
Kitt's End	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	New Lodge, — Baron-
			neux, esq. L. Wrotham
			Park, G. Byng, esq. L.
			Durham, J. Trotter, esq.
			R.
Barnet Pillar	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
On L a T. R.			
to Hatfield and			
Hertford			

BARNET	1	4	
Whetstone	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Green Man</i> .
Over Finchley			
Common to Highgate.			<i>Greenhill Grove, — Poole,</i>
Highgate			<i>esq. L</i>
A T. R. on L			
to Enfield, on R			
to Kentish Town.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Holloway, T. G.	2	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
Islington.	1	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
LONDON	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

WALTHAM CROSS TO LONDON,

THROUGH TOTTENHAM.

Waltham Cross to			<i>Theobalds, George Prescott,</i>
			<i>esq. R</i>
Enfield Wash	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Bell</i> .
Enfield Highway	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Inn— <i>Rose and Crown</i> .
— — —			<i>Durance Sands, C. Ibberson,</i>
			<i>esq. L</i>
Ponder's End	1	3	<i>Bush Hall, J. Blackburn,</i>
			<i>esq. R. Four Tree Hill,</i>
			<i>J. Meyer, esq. R.</i>
Edmonton	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Cross Keys</i> .
A R. to En-			
field.			
Tottenham	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bruce Castle, R. Lee, esq,</i>
Tottenham High	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Cross			<i>Mount Pleasant, — Steven-</i>
— — —			<i>son, esq. R</i>
Stamford Hill,	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
T. G.			
Stoke Newington	$\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Kingsland, T. G.	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$	
LONDON	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	

JOURNEY FROM ENFIELD TO LONDON.

Enfield to			
— — —			
Edmonton	3	3	Bush Hill, seats of John Blackburn, esq. — Clay- ton, esq. and William Mel- lish, esq.
Tottenham	1	4	Bruce Castle, Rd. Lee, esq.
Tottenham High Cross.	1	5	
— — —			Mount Pleasant, — Steven- son, esq.
Stamford Hill, T. G.	1	6	
Stoke Newington	$\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Kingsland, T. G.	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
LONDON	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9	

JOURNEY FROM STAINES TO LONDON.

Staines to			
Ashford Ford	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Bridge			
Sunbury	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	Inn—George. Kempton Park, John Petre, esq. L, Seat of William Blake, esq. R.
Hampton	2	7	Inn—White Hart. Seat of Duke of St. Alban's. Mrs. Garrick. R. Adjoining the town Mrs. Garrick, relict of David Garrick, esq. L.
Hampton Court	1	8	Inn—King's Arms, Toy. At Hampton Court the Palace. Bushy Park, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
LONDON	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
		B	

JOURNEY FROM KINGSTON TO BRENTFORD,

THROUGH HAMPTON-WICK, AND TWICKENHAM,

Kingston to <i>Cross the River Thames.</i>			
Hampton Wick	2	2	
<i>At Hampton Wick, a T. R. on L. to Hampton Court.</i>			
Teddington	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Strawberry Hill, Hon. Mrs. Damer. L</i>
<i>At Teddington, on L. a T. R. to Hampton Court.</i>			
Twickenham	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Twickenham Park, Lord</i>
Isleworth	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Frederick Cavendish.</i>
BRENTFORD	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	

END OF THE ITINERARY.

A

CORRECT LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS IN MIDDLESEX.

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| <p><i>Bow</i>—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Witsun week, toys.</p> <p><i>Beggars-Bush</i>—September 12, horses and toys.</p> <p><i>Brentford</i>—May 17, 18, 19, September 12, 13, 14, horses, cattle, hogs, &c.</p> <p><i>Chiswick</i>—July 15, (holds three days) toys.</p> <p><i>Edgware</i>—Holy Thursday, horses, cows, and small toys, &c.</p> <p><i>Edmonton</i>—September 14, 15, 16, hiring servants and toys.</p> <p><i>Enfield</i>—September 23, hiring servants; St. Andrew, November 30, horses, cows, and cheese.</p> <p><i>Hammersmith</i>—May 1, toys.</p> <p><i>Hounslow</i>—Trinity Monday, Monday after Septem-</p> | <p>ber, horses, cattle, and sheep.</p> <p><i>London</i>—Old St. Bartholomew, September 4, toys, shews, &c. every Monday and Friday Smithfield market for cattle, sheep, horses, &c. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, market for hay.</p> <p><i>Southel</i>—Wednesday, cattle market.</p> <p><i>Staines</i>—May 11, horses and cattle, September 19, onions and toys.</p> <p><i>Twickenham</i>—Holy Thursday, Monday and Tuesday before Midsummer.</p> <p><i>Uxbridge</i>—March 25, statute, July 31, September 29, hiring servants only; October 10, horses, cows, and sheep.</p> |
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A LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL WORKS

That have been Published in Illustration of the
Topography and Antiquities
Of Middlesex.

“*Speculum Britanniae*: the 1st parte, an historicall and chorographick description of Middlesex. Wherein are also alphabeticallie sett downe the names of the cyties, townes, parishes, hamletes, houses of name, &c. With direction spedellie to find anie place desired in the mappe, and the distance betweene place and place without compasses; by the travaile and view of John Norden, anno 1593.” 4to, with a map by himself, and the arms of the principal persons interred here. It was reprinted 1637 and 1723, 4to. and his description of Hertfordshire annexed to it. A copy of this book among the Harleian MSS. No 570, supposed to be Norden’s own writing, differs from the printed books both in the arrangement and the additions made to it.

“*The Antiquities of Middlesex*, being a collection of the severall church monuments in that county: also an historical account of each church and parish; with the seats, villages, and names of the most eminent inhabitants, &c. Part the 1st, beginning with Chelsea and Kensington. Lond. 1705.” fol. The second part contained the monuments and inscriptions in Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, and Acton churches. 1705. fol.

“*Catalogue of Plants growing wild in the environs of London*. 1774.” 12mo. By William Curtis.

“A brief description of the towne of TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSSE, in Middlesex. Together with an historical narration of such memorable things as are there to be seene and observed; collected, digested, and written by Wilhelm Bedwell, at this present pastour of the parish.” To which is added, “The turnament of Tottenham, or, the wooing, and winning, and wedding, of Tibbe, the reeve’s daughter there.

there. Written long since in verse, by Mr. Gilbert Pilkington, at that time as some have thought parson of the parish. Taken out of an ancient manuscript, and published for the delight of others, by Wilhelm Bedwell, now pastour there. Lond. 1631," 4to. since reprinted, with Butcher's Stanford in 8vo. Lond. 1718.

"A true and exact account of Sadler's Wells: or, the new mineral water lately found out at ISLINGTON; treating of its nature and virtues. Together with an enumeration of the chiefest diseases which it is good for, and against which it may be used, and the manner and order of taking it. Published for public good, by T. G. doctor in physick. London, 1684." 4to. one sheet. This water, for its medicinal virtues, was called Holywell; and the monks of Clerkenwell made their advantage of it. At the Reformation it was arched over and concealed, Mr. Sadler, building his music-house, and digging gravel in his garden for the roads, discovered it in 1683.

"The auncient severall customes of the severall manors of STEBBUNHUTH and HACKNEY, within the countie of Middlesex; which were perused, viewed, and approved by the lords of the said mannors, and by all the copyhold-tenants of the said severall mannors, many years past; and which customes be now againe newlie and fullie considered of, ratified, allowed, and approved by the right honourable Henrie lord Wentworth, lord of the saide severall mannors, and all the copiehold-tenants of the saide mannors, as in the severall articles and agreements hereafter following are expressed, the 10th day of November, 1587; and in the 29th yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the faith," were printed 1587 and 1617, 4to. and reprinted with great alterations and additions, and (an introduction of twelve pages), under the title of, "The free customs, benefits, and priviledges of the copyhold tenants of the manors of

Stepney and Hackney, in the county of Middlesex within his composition. Beiore which is prefixed an abstract, or brief relation of the assurance given by the right honourable Thomas lord Wentworth, lord of both the said manors, unto his lordship's said tenants (within this composition), for the atifying and perpetual establishing of the same. Whereunto two alphabetical tables are fitted; the one containing the names of the copyhold tenants, now having compounded : the which (with the marginal notes in the book) serveth for the ready finding of any note worthy matter herein contained. Lond. 1651." 4to.

"Customs and privileges of the manors of Stepney and Hackney, &c. To which is prefixed an act for perpetual establishment of the said customs and privileges, and for confirmation of the copyhold estates and customs of divers copyholders of the said manors, according to certain indentures of agreement, and a decree in the high court of chancery, made between the lord of the said manors and copyholders. With two alphabetical tables. Lond. 1736." 12mo.

"*Deliciæ Britannicæ, or the Curiosities of Hampton Court and Windsor Castle delineated; with occasional reflections, and embellished with copper plates of the palaces, &c.* By George Bickham. Lond. 1742." 12mo.

"*The English Connoisseur: containing an account of whatever is curious in painting, sculpture, &c. in the palaces and seats of the nobility and principal gentry of England, both in town and country.* 1766." 2 vols. 8vo. by Professor Martyn of Cambridge.

"An accurate Plan of Hyde-Park, the royal palaces, and gardens at Kensington, together with the town and parish, from a scale so large, that it shews every minute object, hill, dale, grove, &c. and (contrary to the usual method of plans) every object which conveniently can is thrown into perspective, and will be both useful and picturesque. By

Joshua

Joshua Rhodes, land surveyor at Kensington." In eight large plates, engraved by Bickham, 1763.

"The environs of London; being an historical account of the towns, villages, and hamlets, within twelve miles of that capital; interspersed with topographical anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. A. S. chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford." London, quarto, 1795. The second and third volumes of this work contain a complete account of the county of Middlesex.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, AND EXTENT.

THE county of Middlesex is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the south by the river Thames, which separates it from the county of Surrey; on the west by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire; and on the east by the river Lea, which separates it from Essex. It extends about twenty-three miles in length, is nearly fourteen miles in breadth, and 115 in circumference; and contains 240 square miles, or 217,000 acres.

The name of this county is derived from the Middle Saxons; the people inhabiting it lying between the east, west, and south Saxons, and those who were then called the Mercians. At the time of Cæsar's invasion of Britain the Trinobantes occupied this part of the island, where, according to Cæsar, they had a very strong city, and their king at that time was Inanuentuis, who being murdered by Cassibelan. Mandrubratius his son saved his life by flight, and joining Cæsar in Gaul returned under his protection to Britain. At the same time the Trinobantes applied by deputies to Cæsar to defend Mandrubratius from Cassibelan's injustice, and send him to assume the chief authority in their state. Their request being complied with, they gave 40 hostages, and were the first of the Britons that submitted to the Romans. The Trinobantes, in the time of Nero conspired with the Iceni to shake off the Roman yoke, but this insurrection Seutonius Paulinus soon suppressed, with much bloodshed on the side of the Britons as Tacitus relates. On the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, Vortigern, a Briton, in order to obtain this liberty from the Saxons, whose prisoner he was, gave up to them this territory with others, and



MIDDLESEX.



Wrotham Park.



Harrow.

MIDDLESEX.



Kensington Palace.



West India Docks.

and it was long governed by kings of its own, but subject to those of Kent or Mercia; of whom Sibert, in 603, first embraced christianity, and Suthred the last, was conquered by Egbert in 804, and left his kingdom to the West Saxons.

All the Roman roads centered in this county at a place called London Stone in Watling Street.

AGRICULTURE.

Soil.

The soil of the hundred of Edmonton, including South Mims, the land of which is about one third arable and two thirds meadow; Enfield the land of which is about three-fourths arable, and one fourth meadow; Edinonton, the land of which is about one half arable, and one half meadow; and Tottenham, the land of which is chiefly meadow, consists of clay, strong loam, and a small part gravel.

The soil of the hundred of Gore, including Hendon, Harrow, Edgware, Stanmore, and Wembley, the land of which is almost, without exception, meadow, consists generally of a stiff clay, with a small portion of gravelly loam.

The soil of the hundred of Osulston seems to be distinguished by five kinds.

First, in the vicinities of Barnet, Finchley, Highgate, Hornsey, and Hampstead; the land of which is meadow, the soil consists chiefly of clay, with small portions of gravel and loam. Around Wilsdon a deep stapled soil clay, with a mixture of loam and gravel, prevails.

Second, in the vicinity of Newington, Clapham, Hackney, Bethnal Green, and Stepney, the land of which is meadow, intermixed with garden grounds and nurseries, the soil is rich and mellow, but the vicinities of Hackney frequently partake of a strong loam, approaching to a clay of that species which is called brick-earth.

Third, The soil around Islington, Pancras, and Paddington,

Paddington, which is almost wholly employed, first in making hay, and then in pasturage, consists of a gravelly loam, tending in some parts, but in small portions, to clay.

Fourth, In the vicinity of Kensington, Brompton, Chelsea, Fulham, and Chiswick, the soil varies from a strong, to a tender or sandy loam, and from a black and fertile, to a white and sharp sand and gravel; and, in the parish of Chiswick, it is remarkable, that in the deepest soil the gravel lies within two feet of the surface. The land of these districts is in a small proportion devoted to the plough, but is chiefly employed in raising plants and vegetables for the London markets.

Fifth, The two remaining places of this hundred, Acton and Ealing, the lands of which are partly arable and partly pasture, seems to possess a soil in a great measure similar to that of Chiswick; about Acton, however, are sometimes discovered soils of lean gravel, and of a deep staple sandy loam. In the neighbourhood of Brentford the soil is of a deep gravel, and towards Greenford and Perivall of a strong loam and clay. The lands of these districts are almost without exception arable.

The hundred of Isleworth contains the places bordering on the river Thames, viz. Isleworth, Twickenham, and Teddington, the land of which is arable, meadow, and garden-ground, and consists mostly of a hazel loam, or rich mellow soil. The parish of Heston, the land of which is chiefly arable, contains a small portion of light gravel, but is in general a strong loam.

The hundred of Elthorne, in the vicinity of Cranford, Harlington, Hillington, Uxbridge, and Cowley, the land of which is for the greater part arable, consists of strong loam, and a small part gravel.

The soil in and around the parishes of Harefield and Riselip, the land of which is about three parts
arable,

arable, and one part meadow, chiefly consists of strong loam, with a small part gravel. The soil of the parish of Harmondsworth and Drayton, consists chiefly of light loam and gravel, and is almost entirely devoted to the purposes of the plough. The parishes of Northolt, Hayes, Southall, and Northcott, consist of a soil partaking of a strong loamy clay and gravel.

In the hundred of Spelthorne, the parishes of Teddington and Hampton, which are chiefly occupied by gentlemen, together with those of Sunbury and Shepperton, consist of a lean gravel, and of a light loam; Littleton, Laleham, Staines, and Stanwell, of a lean gravel and strong loam; Bedford, Feltham, Ashford, and Hanworth, of a lean gravel and light loam. The whole of the lands of these districts is chiefly arable.

Garden Ground.

The kitchen gardener spares neither labour nor expence to procure manure. It consists of new horse dung brought in hot from the stables, and thrown lightly into a heap, so as to afford an opportunity for the air to penetrate from the surface to the centre. In this situation it is prevented from drying, by being constantly kept watered, and turned every two or three days, until it becomes quite black, and all its smell is evaporated. When this progress is completed, which usually occupies the space of fourteen or sixteen days, the dung is made into a hot bed, in the form of a ridge, a square or an oblong, according to the nature of the seeds or plants intended to be raised thereon.

This manure having thus performed its first office, and thereby become quite rotten, is spread thickly over the ground, and made to mature the plants, which, in its former state, it contributed to raise.

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The quantity of manure laid on is generally very great. The gardener, it is said, has no known period for the sowing of any particular kind of seeds (except in very few instances).

He begins by general crops of each kind of seed as early as possible in the month of February, and repeats this process through the whole of the succeeding month, until he practically discovers the wished-for season, by the production of a good crop. As his success cannot depend more upon the nature of the soil than upon the quality of the seeds, no expence or labour is spared in procuring the best of each kind. To this manure and care of sowing seeds, the kitchen gardeners who supply the markets at Spitalfields, who cultivate in general on a light black soil, owe their celebrity in the article of lettuces.

But the most perfect and best cultivated culinary grounds, seem to be in the vicinity of Chelsea. This district consists of a light sandy soil, richly manured. The hot-house makes the kitchen garden complete; and, indeed the characters of farmer and gardener, are here in general united in the same person; for the grounds are successively filled with grain and vegetables. In the months of January and February they crop with early pease, to be gathered and sold in the month of June. In a few days afterwards the ground is cleared; the pease haulm stacked up for future fodder, and the plough being set to work, the land is sown with turnips, which are sold off in the autumn; when the ground is again ploughed, and filled with coleworts for the spring use. Where the first crop of pease is of the marrowfat kind, it is generally succeeded by a crops of savoy or late cabbages. Every gardener has a favourite and particular system in the succession of his crops; but they all unanimously agree in the maxim, that to dung well, to dig well, and to seed well, is the only practice upon
which

which the reasonable expectation of a good crop can be founded.

At Isleworth, the kitchen-gardeners adopt the following mode of preserving endive: in winter time, a bank is raised three feet high, and laid sloping to the sun. On this bank the endive is planted out in the month of September. At the bottom of the bank pease are sown. By this means the endive is prevented from rotting, and the pease are ripened as early as if each had been planted on borders under a wall.

System of Husbandry.

In the district of South Mims, which consists of a wet soil, and thin cold clay, the system of husbandry is

1. Summer fallow.
2. Wheat.
3. Beans, pease, or oats.
4. Summer fallow.

On the lighter or better part of the land,

1. Turnips, on a summer fallow.
2. Barley with broad clover.
3. Clover, to be either fed or mowed.
4. Wheat, on the clover lay, with one ploughing.

In the district of Southall, Norwood, Northcott, and Hayes, the soil of which consists of a strong loam, clay, and gravel, &c. the rotation of crops, in those parts which lie in common fields is

1. Fallow.
2. Wheat.
3. Barley, or oats with clover.

In the inclosed lands,

1. Wheat.
2. Barley and clover.
3. Turnips.

In the district of Fulham, which consists of a light, black, and fertile soil, the farmers sow,

1. Barley.

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2. Coleworts,

2. Coleworts, off in March.
3. Potatoes, off in October.
4. Wheat.
5. Turnips or tares.

In the district of Edmonton, which consists of strong loam, they manure well for

1. Potatoes.
2. Wheat.
3. Turnips, on wheat stubbles.
4. Oats, or tares, or pease, or beans, to be gathered.
5. Wheat.

The lands about Heston are chiefly of a strong loam, and celebrated for producing the finest wheat in the county; the skin is thin, the corn full and bold, and the flowers white, or, as the millers term it, fair. The rotation of crops are,

1. Wheat.
2. Barley, with clover mowed twice.
3. Pease or beans to be gathered.
4. Turnips.
5. Wheat.

The lands about Harmondsworth consist of a light loam and gravel, and are cropped with

1. Clover, well dressed with coal ashes.
2. Peas, beans, or tares.
3. Wheat, turnips, or stubbles fed off.
4. Barley.
5. Oats.

The soil of Chiswick is from a strong to a tender or sandy loam, and from a rich and fertile, to a white and sharp sand and gravel. The rotation of crops in this district is as follows;

1. Vetches for spring feed, or pease, or beans, to be gathered green.
2. Turnips, which answer very well on inclosed land; they are not fed off, but sold to, and drawn by, the London cow-keepers.
3. Wheat.
4. Barley or oats.

But

But before the pulse is sown, and also between the wheat and the barley, the land is well manured.

The farmers in this district have been obliged to pursue this practise, on account of the *Lammas Tenure*; by which the land is deprived of that rest which is so essential to restore its exhausted vigour, and which would be obtained by the following course, viz.

1. Pulse.
2. Turnips.
3. Oats or barley, with clover.
4. Wheat.

Manuring well before pulse.

But, by this rotation, the Lammas graziers would avail themselves of the advantage of the clover crop to the injury of the tenant; he is, therefore, obliged to submit to the expence of an extra-manuring to pursue the first order of cropping: it is, however, observable, that this extra-dressing does not recover the land equal to that obtained by a clover lay; and that such constant tillage is a great promoter of smutty wheat.

Rye and winter vetches are usually sown in this county about Old Michaelmas, and wheat from that time to Christmas; but when the season, and all circumstances will admit, the month of October is preferred for wheat.

Pease and beans, of various sorts, are sown from Christmas to Lady-day.

Summer vetches from Lady-day to Michaelmas, for late feed.

Oats and barley, with rye, grass, and clover, from February till May; but oats succeed best in general, if sown before the month of March is expired.

The hay-harvest is generally about Midsummer, and the corn-harvest about the month of August.

The barley which grows in the parishes of *Chelsea*,
Fulham,

Fulham, and *Chiswick*, has been for many years distinguished for its good quality, and has been much sought after for seed. When the farmer, from a multiplicity of business, cannot get his land into a fine tilth soon enough, or that he has not eat off or drawn his turnips, or is retarded through the inclemency of the weather, the barley is the properest seed to sow, even so late in the season as the month of May; for, though it is late sown, it grows quicker than any other sort; it is frequently ripe so early as the month of August. Experience has proved it to be the best barley for malting, after having been once sown in loamy or stiff lands, which give it a much larger body than the sandy loam it came from.

This barley has a great advantage over all other kind of barley; for being, by its quick growth, less time abroad, it is less exposed to great rains, which always prove unfriendly to the culture of this grain. This is the reason why the farmers of these parishes have the *whitest*, most thin *skinned*, and mellowest barley in England; and which always fetches the greatest price when sold for seed or for malt. It is, however, thought that beneficial as the cultivation of this species of grain has been, it has of late years decreased considerably, and been supplanted by the superior profit produced by the growth of vegetables for the London markets. A bushel, of the Winchester measure of this barley is said to weigh on an average of years 56l.

The seed of the different kinds of grain sown on an acre is nearly as follows:

Wheat,	- - - - -	3	bushels an acre.
Barley,	- - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto ditto.
Oats,	- - - - -	5	ditto ditto.
Beans,	- - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels hand drilled
Pease	- - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels an acre
Clover seed about	-	12	pounds an acre
Turnip seed	- - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds an acre

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The produce throughout the county of the above different kinds of grain an acre, is difficult to ascertain; but on an average, according to the most authentic information, is nearly as follows:

Wheat, about	- - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters	an acre
Barley, from	- - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	
Oats, from	- - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	
Beans, from	- - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	
Pease, from	- - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	

On the general average of years and soils, clover, hay, first cutting, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton an acre. Second cutting, about 1 ton an acre

Turnips from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 guineas an acre; but, as they are generally sold to the cow-keepers, the price varies according to the distance of the carriage, and the scarcity or abundance of the crops.

Cattle.

Oxen are not generally used for draught or for the plough in this county. The practise, however, seems to be prevailing; for, they are bought of the drovers at three years old, worked for a course of three years, and then either fatted for the butcher or sold to the grazier.

Five oxen are used to draw a waggon on the road, one in the shafts, and four in pairs, with collars and holsters, or headstalls.

At plough two pair are used; a dung-cart three oxen only are used. Some of them are shod standing; others are thrown for this purpose.

The cows are kept in general for suckling calves, and for supplying the neighbourhood with milk. They are generally of a mixed breed, and are bought at Kingston, and other fairs in the neighbourhood. But the practise of suckling calves prevails mostly in the western part of the county.

Horses.

Few horses of any excellency are bred in the county of Middlesex. The farmers in general

supply themselves with their cart-horses, which are compact and boney, at the different fairs in the neighbouring counties, and at the repositories and stables of the several dealers in and around the metropolis. Many of the horses used in the business of husbandry in this county, as well as those used by the brewers and carmen in London, are bred in Leicestershire and the adjoining counties. They are generally bought by dealers at two and three years old, and sold by them to the farmers, particularly in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire, who work them gently the first year, and keep them on until they are about five years old, when they sell them to the London dealers (who are always looking out for horses for the brewers and carmen) at very high prices, being then of an age fit to stand their constant work. The draught horses in general, in the possession of the brewers and carmen, are, as to strength and figure, scarcely to be equalled. The brewers and carmens horses are fed with grains, clover, chaff, and beans; raked with rye-grass, and clover, and broad clover hay of the best quality; and in summer it is not uncommon to feed them with green tares and clover. Many of the saddle and coach horses are bred in Yorkshire, and brought up from thence and from other counties by the horse dealers. These horses are fed with meadow hay only.

Sheep.

This county is not famous for the breed of sheep. Hounslow Heath, and its adjoining pastures, are the only places where flocks of sheep are kept, and this seems more for the sake of folding their lands than for the hope of sending a superior kind of mutton to market.

The farmers buy them at the fairs at Burford, Wilton, Weyhill, and other fairs in Wiltshire and Hampshire. The flocks differ in their individual numbers

numbers in proportion to the right of common which the respective proprietors possess.

The sheep in the parish of Harmondsworth, are said to amount to nearly 2000, and about 6000 are fed on Hounslow Heath. The sheep are generally sold off between fair and fair; some few, however, are fatted. The hay farmers also, particularly in the neighbourhood of Hendon and Barnet, devote their after-grass to the agistment of sheep and other cattle, which they take in at so much a score or head.

The experiments with Spanish sheep which have taken place in the county merit a particular detail.

In the summer of 1785 Sir Joseph Banks procured from France a ram and an ewe of the true *Merino* breed, which he kept at Spring Grove. The flock whence they were selected had at that time been kept in the province of Burgundy for eight years, without any ram from Spain being brought to it.

In the year 1787, after having clipped this ram and ewe twice, Sir Joseph Banks delivered the four fleeces to Mr. Humphries, an intelligent manufacturer at Chippenham, who made from them cloth sufficient for a suit of cloaths; and this cloth was was judged by the trade to be as good as superfine broad cloth usually is. In the year 1789, a comparison was made by Mr. Bell, a woolstapler in Bermondsey Street, between sixteen South Down ewe fleeces, and an equal number of teg fleeces, their progeny; and he reported that the sixteen South Down ewe fleeces weighed $30\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and when sorted were worth to the manufacturer 2l. 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$. and that the sixteen teg fleeces weighed $42\frac{1}{4}$. and were worth to the manufacturer, 3l. 11s.

Mr. Bell, however, according to the custom of his trade, broke or stapled this wool, which is not to make any assortment for a higher value than twenty-one

one pence half-penny a pound; but he observed, in breaking the half Spanish fleeces, that a considerable quantity of wool of higher value was put into that assortment. In the year 1790, sixteen fleeces of South Down sheep, mixed partly half, and partly three quarters, with Spanish, were put into Mr. Bell's hands, and he was desired to sort them, as is done in Herefordshire, where the dearest class of wool, called "Picklock," is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound, which he did, and reported as follows; "sixteen South Down and Spanish fleeces weighed 47lb. were worth to the manufacturer, 4l. 12s. 10d."

In the year 1792 a similar comparison was made by Messrs. Buxton, the present possessors of the woolstapling business in Bermondsey-street, late Bell, between 20 fleeces of Nottinghamshire Forest ewes, and the same number of their progeny by a Spanish ram belonging to Sir Joseph Banks.

They reported that the wool of the 20 original ewes weighed 51lb. and were worth to the manufacturer, 3l. 10s. 10½d. that the wool of the 20½ bred Spanish weighed 83lb. and was worth to the manufacturer, 6l. 7s. 11¾d.

In the autumn of the year 1793, Sir Joseph, having made a variety of experiments, all of which tended to prove that Spanish wool had not degenerated in fineness, even on his pasture at Spring grove, though particularly unfit for sheep, determined to part with his wool, which had been kept for the purpose of comparison from the year 1788; and accordingly he sent the whole collection to Messrs. Buxton, not expecting to hear any more concerning it, except by receiving a fair price, which he was certain, from the liberality he had observed in the dealings of those gentlemen, would, in due time, be remitted to him: he was, however, agreeably surprised, on the 11th of January

1794,

1794, by the receipt of a note, of which the following is a copy.

Messrs. Buxton present their respectful compliments to Sir Joseph Banks, and beg his acceptance of a piece of cloth, produced from three grey Spanish fleeces, weighing together 8lb. and received by them from Sir Joseph Banks.

Messrs. Buxton are informed from Mr. Wansey (the gentlemen from whom they received the cloth in its manufactured state) that it is an excellent piece of cloth; but being made wholly of undyed wool, of its natural colour, the manufacturer is of opinion it will fade in the wear.

Bermondsey Street,
Jan. 11, 1794."

The cloth appearing to Sir Joseph very fine, he, on the 14th of January, forwarded it to Mr. Wallace, woollen draper in Bedford Street, a gentleman, whose integrity of dealing he had long been accustomed to, with the following note.

January 14, 1794.

Sir Joseph Banks presents his compliments to Mr. Wallace, and requests his opinion of the cloth which accompanies this respecting its value *per* yard, and its degree of fineness compared with superfine broad,"

To this Mr. Wallace returned, on the 18th, the following answer:

"Sir,

I have had the favour of your note, and have examined the cloth you sent for my inspection very minutely, and find it in every respect very excellent. The wool is remarkably good, though I have cloth, which, in my opinion, is made of rather finer wool, though that may admit of a doubt, as judging from the feel of the cloth depends much upon the dressing, and cannot be so correct as from the wool itself. The spinning is very fine, and upon the whole

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it may, I think, be ranked with the best superfine cloth manufactured in England. If, I except a few pieces made at a very high price, and merely out of curiosity, I find it stouter than our superfine cloth in general, and I am of opinion that such cloth from the manufacturer is well worth 19s. a yard or more. I return the cloth by the bearer; and have the honour to be,

Your most obliged,

And very faithful.

Humble Servant,

JOHN WALLACE."

The first grey lamb bred by Sir Joseph was dropped in the year 1789, and clipped in 1790, at which time the Spanish breed had been five years in England, and 14 years out of Spain. This lamb, and one more, both males, were kept for castration, which is known to ameliorate the wool; but Sir Joseph did not chuse to obstruct his experiments, which were carrying on in several parts of the kingdom, by castrating white lambs of the pure Spanish blood.

The deduction from this experiment, that cloth may be made from the wool of sheep fourteen years after the original stock has been imported from Spain, as fine at least as that usually manufactured from the imported Spanish wool appears self-evident. For the arrangement of it we are indebted to the judicious discrimination of Mr. Wansey. By the colour of the fleeces all suspicion of Spanish imported wool being mixed in the cloth is done away, for no coloured Spanish wool is sent out of Spain, and moreover, the fleeces being only three in number, all idea of a small portion of very fine wool having been carefully selected from a much larger quantity of inferior quality is precluded.

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The method of breeding house lambs in this county, is as follows.

The ewes are always, without exception, of the Dorsetshire breed, and the rams of the county of Middlesex.

The choice given by the breeders to the Middlesex rams in preference to those of any other county in the kingdom is extraordinary; but the wisdom and utility of this preference is said to be proved by long experience. The forward or early lambing ewes, are sought for by the breeders of this county with great attention, and are generally purchased about Michaelmas at Weyhill fair, or other places in the west country. The stock is preserved by occasionally buying the grass lamb ewes of the county of Surrey, after their lambs have been sent to market, in the month of April or beginning of May. The sheep, which begin to lamb about Michaelmas, lie in the open field until they have produced a stock of twenty or thirty lambs. These lambs are then put into a lamb-house, where they are kept with great care and attention until they are fit for the butcher. The natural mother of each lamb is turned every night into the lamb house to her respective offspring. At six o'clock in the morning these mothers are separated from their lambs, and turned into the pastures; whence they are re-driven into the lamb-house about 11 or 12 o'clock at noon, and each lamb suckled by its mother. If an ewe gives more milk than its lamb will suck, the superabundance is given to the twins or to any other lamb whose mother may not be able to furnish it with sufficient food. The shepherd must in this case, hold the stranger ewe for about one hour to the respective lamb it is destined to suckle. The lambs are put into a coop, where there is a rack, which to prevent them gnawing the boards, or eating each others wool, is filled with clean wheat straw, and several large pieces of chalk.

chalk. Clean straw is then thrown over for the lambs to lie upon: and, from their timid and nervous nature, it is extremely essential that they should be kept free from every species of disturbance; for fear, which forms a prominent feature in the character of this animal, will suspend, and, if excited to a great degree, destroy the functions of its nature. When the breeder, as he occasionally does, sends a number of lambs, to market, their mothers are let into the lamb-house immediately after the natural mothers of the remaining stock are turned out, and a certain number of lambs, according to the quantity of lambs and sucklers let out of the coop. The shepherd must hold each ewe, for otherwise, she will not let the lamb suck; and after giving each lamb, by this means, as much milk as in the judgment of the shepherd is sufficient, he restores it to the coop, and continues to do the same with the rest until he has satisfied every lamb, or exhausted the ewes of their milk. Great care should, however, be taken not to defraud the twins of their share of the milk. This mode of feeding is repeated every morning and afternoon.

The ewes, when the grass begins to fail, are fed in the fields with grains in troughs, and second crop hay in racks. The sheep should be kept free from the foot rot and scab; and if they have any pitch mark on them when they lamb, it must be cut off before the lambs are taken into the house, otherwise the lambs will eat it, and thereby greatly prejudice their future growth.

A lamb-house to suckle from 160 to 180 lambs at a time, should be 70 feet long, and 18 feet broad, with three coops of different sizes at each end so constructed as to divide the lambs according to their ages.

The sheep, when separated from the lambs, ought to be so disposed as to enable the lambs to find their mothers without trouble; and for this purpose

purpose they make use of deal hurdles, placed about the middle of the sheep-house.

Punctuality of time in letting the ewes into the lambs, and keeping the lamb-house very cleanly littered are very necessary precautions.

Manures.

The price of stable dung is about two shillings a cart load.

The price of night soil, horse-bones raw, bones boiled, bones burnt, and coal-ashes, six shillings a load; soot eight pence a bushel; horn-shavings from six to seven shillings a sack, of eight bushels, well stuffed; leather, dust, and shreds, two shillings and eight pence a sack, of five bushels, well stuffed; the scrapings of sheeps trotters, calves feet, and cow-heels, eight shillings a quarter; woollen rags, from two shillings and four-pence to three shillings a hundred weight; and hogs hair, if wet, fifteen shillings a cart load.

The above are the prices in London.

The chimney-sweepers, &c. who sell soot in London, mix it, if not prevented, with ashes sifted very small and fine: this they term "spicing the soot."

The expence of each load when back carriage is reckoned, to South Mims, which is 13 miles from London, is 10s. a load; at Hendon, which is seven miles from London, it is 6s. a load.

But if the farmer send his team on purpose for manure, which is sometimes the case, the expence of carriage will be enhanced considerably.

The barges on the river Thames, supply from the different dung-wharfs, those cultivators of land who reside near the banks of the river, at a much cheaper rate. This manure is composed of horse-dung and the sweeping of the streets mixed together.

It is delivered at any distance capable of being reached in one tide, at the price of about four gui-

neas for seventeen or eighteen cart-loads, each load consisting of nearly two tons weight.

The cultivators are supplied with dung from the different wharfs by the the river Lea canal, in barges which carry about 30 tons, or fifteen cart-loads, and deliver the same as far as Enfield, which is about 13 miles, for 4l.—The price of the dung is about 30 shillings more.

Chalk is brought out of Hertfordshire by the river Lea canal barges, from Ware Park and its environs, and delivered at Enfield at the rate of 4l. for about 30 tons; and it is found to answer as manure on light lands, with tolerable success: it retains the moisture in a dry time, and on that account is useful to a hot, sandy, and gravelly soil; but in a very wet cold season, that retention of moisture proves rather hurtful, as it checks the fermentation in the earth, which is the grand principle of vegetation, unless counteracted by a dressing of dung after it.

The dung which is made in the farm yard is also collected into heaps, and mixed with other articles, as loam, ashes, mortar, rubbish, rakings of the roads, and formed into a manure.

Sheep-folding is used in different parishes in the county particularly around Hounslow Heath.

Mud, as taken out of the ponds and rivers, particularly on Hounslow Heath, is found to answer as a slight manure, both on arable and on pasture lands.

The gardeners manure twice every three years at least; the farmers in general only once; and the expence is from about 5l. to 8l. an acre, according to the distance of carriage and the quantity of manure laid on.

Willows.

Mr. Foot gives the following satisfactory account of the cultivation of willows on the banks of the Thames, with the specific names of those raised
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in the neighbourhood of Brentford, the uses to which they are applied, and the manner in which they are cultivated.

“1st. The *SALIX VITALLINA*, or *yellow willow*, is cultivated chiefly by the nurserymen, and being of a tough, but yielding nature, is used for binding packages of trees and shrubs in the drawing season, and for tying up the branches of wall and espalier trees.

2ndly. The *SALIX AMYGDALINA*, or *almond-leaved willow*, is a species of which there are several varieties, one of which is called by the planters “the small red willow,” or “binding rod,” it being chiefly used for binding the produce of garden grounds. Another kind of this willow is at present known by the loose appellation of “the new kind;” it is of large growth, and produces a great crop, is used both by the basket makers and the corn-sieve makers, and, indeed, is fit for any work which requires a firm as well as a tough rod.

3rdly. The *SALIX VIMINALIS*, or *osier willow*. Of this species there are also several varieties, which are called among the planters by the name of “the yellow and brown oziers,” or “Coomb’s oziers,” They are chiefly used by the basket-makers, being very pleasant working rods; and, as they produce a great crop, are much cultivated.

These three descriptions comprehend the most useful varieties, and are the most profitable in point of crop, of any that are cultivated in this district. There is, however, a coarse sort of willow, known by the name of “the Spaniard;” but whether it is a distinct species or not I am unable to decide; it might be rendered extremely useful in counties where much brush or underwood is found.

The mode employed in the cultivation of willows is as follows:

The ground is, during the winter, dug a full

spade's depth, and left rough, to prevent the tides from running it together again before it can be planted. The planting work begins in the month of March. The planter having procured the sets or plants, which are fifteen or sixteen inches long, cut diagonally off the strongest shoots of the last year's growth, and care being taken that they are not cut near to the top of the rods, that part being too porous to make a sound plant, the ground is then marked out into rows two feet asunder, and the sets are struck in the rows eighteen inches from each other, leaving about seven inches of the set above the ground. This work is very easily done, without using even a dibble or setting-stick; but when planted, care must be taken, by hoeing, to keeping them as free from weeds as possible; or, if the ground be too wet for the hoe, a weeding hook may be used to keep them down: this is absolutely necessary to ensure a good plantation. It is also equally necessary to keep the ground well drained, to prevent the tides remaining upon it any considerable time, for on that also depends the firmness and good quality of the rods.

The willows are cut the first year with a bill hook. The shoots are cut off close to the stock, and bound up in bundles, or boulds as they are called, which measure forty-two inches round, at sixteen inches above the butt-ends. The same process of weeding must be pursued every summer, while they are shooting up from the stem. The next cutting season a portion of them is left to stand another year, where large stuff is wanted, for the ribs of large baskets, &c.

The planting of willows is expensive the first year; but, if well managed, they produce a great profit, as they improve in quantity every year. The profound secrecy which every willow-planter observes with respect to his individual profits, renders it impossible to ascertain to what amount this
article

article is cultivated, but greatly profitable as it certainly is, there are still many parts on the banks of the Thames well suited to the propagation of this useful plant."

Commons.

There are many thousand acres of land in this county, within a few miles of the capital, which at present lie waste, and are of little or no value to the individuals interested in them; an absolute nuisance to the public, and yet capable of very great improvement.

Among the commons now uncultivated in the county are,

Hounslow-Heath,
Finchley-Common,
The remains of Enfield Chace.

The commons in the parish of Harrow, are

Harrow-Weald Common,
Primer-Common,
Sudbury-Common,
Pinner-Marsh,
Roxhull-Green,
Apperton-Green,
Wembley-Green,
Kenton-Green,
Greenhull-Green.

The commons in the parish of Hillingdon and Uxbridge, are

Uxbridge-Moor,
Uxbridge-Common.
Memsey-Moor,
Hillingdon-Heath,
Gould's-Green,
Peil-Hill.

There are also

Riselip-Common,
Sunbury-Common,
Hanwell-Common;

Wormwood Shrubs, in the parish of Fulham, and between four and five hundred acres of waste lands in the parish of Hendon, &c.

Common Meadows.

There is a large tract of excellent meadow land on the Middlesex side of the river, Lea, belonging to the parishes of Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham, &c. The canal is cut through these meadows, and falls into the river Lea, near Old Ford. This tract of meadows, containing about 1000 acres, is divided, as appears by the stakes, to the different proprietors, in allotments, from about *half* an acre, to *four* or *five* acres, but in general in *two* and *three* acres. They are laid up to be mowed every year on the 5th of April, and after the hay is cut, and taken off, are open again for commonage on the 12th of August: and this is what is called "Lammas Tenure." Every inhabitant of the respective parishes claims and exercises a right of turning into these meadows what stock he pleases; there being no stint to this right of common. Every horse, cow, or heifer, thus turned in, is marked by the parish brand for one penny each; and if any are found thereon unmarked, they are taken to the pound, and are not released without paying a fine of eighteen pence each, if they belong to a parishioner, and if otherwise the fine is three shillings each.

From Fulham to Chiswick, and almost all along the margin of the river Thames, as far as Staines, are meadows, to a great extent, which are frequently flowed both by the tides and by the floods. These inundations produce great quantities of rush, and other coarse grasses, and render it extremely difficult to make the produce into hay; and, indeed, when this is accomplished in the best possible manner, it is but little worth. Most of these meadows have open ditches dug in the lowest part of them to take off the water which remains after the tides and

and floods have retired ; but, the surface being in general nearly a dead level, the water drains very slowly off ; and in the winter season the soil is so very tender that it will hardly bear the weight of stock upon it.

Extensive and fertile meadows also adorn the banks of the river Colne, from Stains to Harefield.— Those at Harefield are known by the name of “The Moor,” and contain about 300 acres, which are watered by the river Colne. Parts of these meadows are mowed twice a year, and other parts grazed.

Implements of Husbandry.

The common wooden swing plough is in the most general use in the county. The Herefordshire wheel-plough is also used by some farmers for summer following.

Harrows of various weights a pair, from the draught of one to four horses, with rollers of wood and iron of equal capacity, are made use of.

There are but few waggons used ; and the carts mostly in use are the six-inch wheeled shooting-carts, with iron arms of various sizes for their axis. These carts, with the addition of moveable head and tail ladders, carry hay, corn, &c. and, when thus enlarged, are found more convenient in the farming business than waggons, they being less expensive, and standing in less space when out of use.

Roads.

The roads, both public and parochial, are in general good, considering the flatness of the surface of many of the parochial roads, which does not admit the advantages of draining, which is one of the principal objects to be attended to. To prevent roads from wearing, and to keep the middle of them as high as can be with safety to the carriages, is the best method yet known to prevent the water lying on them, and of course to pre-
serve

serve them much longer in a sound state than when they are level.

RIVERS.

Besides the river Lea and the river Thames aforementioned, there are the rivers Brent and the New River. There is likewise a navigable Canal leading from Hertfordshire along the banks of the river Lea, with which it forms a junction in the neighbourhood of Bow, from whence the united streams run to Limehouse, and incorporate themselves with the Thames.

The Braunston or Grand Junction Canal enters Middlesex near Uxbridge passing by Cowley and Eplingdon to the west; and Drayton, Harlington, Cranford Park, Norwood, and Osterley Park to the east; where intersecting the river Brent it falls into the Thames between Brentford and Sion-house.

The New River rises at Amwell, a little south of Ware, in Hertfordshire. It was first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them in the third year of the reign of James I. by an act of parliament, whereby the lord-mayor and citizens were empowered to bring water from the springs of Shadwell and Amwell, in Herts; but, being by them unattempted, it was undertaken, on his own account, by Mr. Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, who had considerably enriched himself by a copper, or, according to some, a silver mine, in Cardiganshire, which he farmed of the Company of Mines-Royal. His agreement with the city was signed on the 1st of April 1606, and set about the work with all diligence; but, in 1609, he was so obstructed by divers complaints exhibited against him by sundry persons of Middlesex and Herts, as to oblige him to petition the city for the prolongation of time to accomplish his undertaking; who granted him a term of five, in addition to the former term of four years. But Middleton's difficulties did not terminate here; for after he had adjusted all his controversies

versies in an amicable manner, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, he was so impoverished by the expence of his undertaking, that he was once more obliged to apply to the city to interest themselves in this great and useful work; and upon their refusal to embark in so chargeable and hazardous an enterprise, he applied with more success to the king himself; who, in consideration of one moiety of the whole undertaking, agreed to pay half the expence of the work, past and to come. The work then went on with vigour, and was finished according to Mr. Middleton's agreement with the city; and, on Michaelmas-day, 1613, the water was brought into the bason called the New River Head, at Islington, in presence of his brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, lord-mayor elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, lord-mayor, attended by many of the aldermen, recorder, &c. when about 60 labourers, with green caps, carrying spades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the bason, and, stopping before the lord mayor, &c. seated upon an eminence, one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking; and then, the sluices being opened, the stream rushed into the bason, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and the acclamations of the people. The property of this New River water was divided into 29 shares, which were incorporated by the name of the New River Company, by letters patent in 1619. And though King James was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management; and only allowed him a person to be present at the several meetings of the company, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. No dividend was made till the year 1633, when 11l. 19s. 1d. was divided upon each share. But the second dividend amounting

amounting only to 3l. 4s. 2d. and, instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles resolved to disengage himself from such a hazardous affair; and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a baronet, that, if he would procure to him and his successors a clear fee-farm rent of 500 pounds per annum, out of the profits of the company, he would reconvey to him all his right in the said New River, which proposal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to Sir Hugh, who divided this moiety into 36 shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called the adventurers, which were now divided into 36 shares also: and he not only burthened them with the same rent of five hundred pounds per annum, but likewise subjected two of the adventurers shares to the payment of it. From this time there were 72 shares, one half of which were called the adventurers; the other the king's. The proprietors of the adventurers shares, as above mentioned being originally 29 in number, the government of the company's affairs was lodged in their hands; and by this preclusion of the holders of the king's shares from the government of the company, their shares, exclusive of their being subject to the aforesaid annuity, are not quite so valuable as those of the adventurers.—But many of the adventurers shares being by alienation, divided into fractional parts, Lord Chancellor Cowper, in 1711, decreed, that the possessors of two or more fractional parts of a share may jointly depute a person to represent them in the government of the company; whereupon every person so deputed becomes capable of being elected one of the 29 representatives of the whole, who are intrusted with the direction of the company's affairs. This corporation consists of a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, and twenty-six directors; a clerk and his assistant; a surveyor and his deputy; fourteen collectors, who, after deducting five per cent,

cent, for collecting the company's rents, pay their money every Thursday to the treasurer; fourteen walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth into the same; sixteen turncocks; twelve paviours; twenty pipe borers, and other inferior servants and labourers.—By an exact mensuration of the New River, taken by the company's surveyor in 1723, it appears to be 38 miles, three quarters, sixteen poles, long. In it are 43 sluices, and over it are 215 bridges; and over and under the said river, beside divers considerable currents of land-waters a great number of brooks and water courses have their passage. As this river is in some places carried over vales, in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and, arriving at the bason, or what is generally termed the New River Head, it is ingulfed by 58 main pipes of a bore of seven inches, by which it is conveyed into all parts of the city of London and suburbs, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, who by leaden pipes of half-inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of 40,000. The shares, in consequence, are of considerable value. The surveyor, Robert Mylne, Esq. has a house at the New River Head; but the business of the company is transacted at a handsome house at the bottom of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, London, where is also a spacious wharf for landing the timber, and workshops for boring the pipes.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The County of Middlesex is comprised within the province of Canterbury and diocese of London. It is divided into six hundreds and two liberties; in which are two cities, London and Westminster, and seven market towns, Barnet, Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Journey from Stains to London, through Hounslow and Brentford.

STAINS is about 17 miles distant from London and six miles from Windsor. The church has a tower, which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, who resided some time in this town.

Here is an elegant stone-bridge consisting of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide, the others 52 feet each. The expence of it, according to contract, was 8,400l.

At some distance above the bridge, at Colne Ditch, stands what is called London Mark-stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inscribed "God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280."

"AD PONTES of the Itinerary has been placed at *Stanes* by Stukely, but by Horsley at *Old Windsor*. The Thames running in more streams than one near that place would require several bridges. Dr Stukely says *Stanes* was ditched round, and traces a Roman road pointing to *Stanes* bridge, and from it to *Turnham Green*, at which last place was found, 1731, an urn full of Roman coins. It crosses a little brook, called from it *Stanford Bridge*, comes into the *Acton* road at a common, so along *Hyde Park* wall, and crosses *Watling Street* about *Tyebourn*. *Unlaf* came A. D. 999, with 93 ships to this place, and after laying waste the country about it proceeded to *Sandwich* and *Ipswich*. A. D. 1009 an army of Danes, after burning *Oxford*, returned along the *Thames*, and hearing that an army was coming against them, passed the river at this town, and, after ravaging the country all the winter, went into *Kent* about *Lent*, to repair their ships."—*Gough's Addition to Camden*.

The

The weekly market is on Friday. The two fairs on the days mentioned in our list.

Staines is a lordship of the crown, and governed by two constables, with four head-boroughs appointed by the king's stewards.

The town has been much improved, and the market-house, which stood in the middle of the high road, removed to one side. The Thames is here about 180 feet broad.

The hamlet of HOUNSLOW, six miles from Staines, is situated partly in the parish of Heston and partly in that of Isleworth. There was a priory here, founded in the thirteenth century. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and belonged to the brethren of that order, whose peculiar office was to solicit alms for the redemption of captives.

In 1296, a weekly market was granted to the brethren of the Holy Trinity at Hounslow, to be held on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the eve, and the feast of the Holy Trinity, the morrow, and the five ensuing days. The market has been long discontinued, but the fair is still held on Trinity Monday. At the Dissolution the revenues of the priory were valued at 78l. 8s. 6d. The only remaining part of the conventual buildings is the chapel, which exhibits evident traces of the architecture of the thirteenth century. In the south wall of the chancel are three ancient stone stalls, and a double piscina, with narrow pointed arches, divided by a column. The chapel consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle. In the nave is a small monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife kneeling; on the floor is a brass plate to the memory of Thomas Lupton, who died 1512, and his wife Alice. In the windows of the south-aisle there is some painted glass, representing the figure of St. Catharine and some other subjects.

Adjoining to the town of Hounslow is an extensive heath, containing, according to a survey made in the

year 1540, 4293 acres of land, and lying and extending into the parishes and hamlets of Hounslow, Heston, Isleworth, Brentford, Twickenham, Feltham, Harlington, Cranford, Hammondsworth, Bedfont, Hampton, and Teddington.

Upon Hounslow heath are the remains of several ancient camps, and we have accounts in history of its having been the rendezvous of the military force of the kingdom at various periods. In 1267, the Earl of Gloucester being at the head of the Londoners, then in rebellion, assembled his troops upon Hounslow Heath, in order to give battle to the king. On the 24th of November, 1642, the Earl of Essex's army was mustered here. On the 3d of August, 1647, there was a general rendezvous of the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, upon the heath, when there appeared 20,000 foot and horse, with a great train of artillery. "There were present the Earls of Northumberland, Salisbury, and Kent; Lord Grey of Wark, Lord Howard of Eswick, Wharton Say and Sele, Mulgrave and others; the Speaker of the house of Commons and above 100 of the members. The whole army was drawn up in battalions, near a mile and a half in length. The general, accompanied with the said lords and commons, rode along the army from regiment to regiment, and were received with great acclamations. Having viewed the army, they took leave of the general, and some went to the Earl of Northumberland's at Sion, and others to the Lord Say and Sele's at Hanwell. Soon after the Palsgrave came into the field, who with the general and many gentlemen, viewed the army."

In 1686, King James II. encamped his army on Hounslow Heath. In the same year the king granted by his letters-patent to John Shales, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of holding a daily market upon Hounslow Heath, as long as the camp should continue there, and during any future encampment

campment upon the heath, and a weekly market on Thursdays for ever. This market is still kept in the parish of Isleworth, close to the town of Hounslow. The king also granted to the said James Shales, the power of holding an annual fair at the market-place upon Hounslow Heath, to begin on the first of May, and continue 12 days. This fair has been discontinued.

In the month of June, 1740, the army under the Duke of Marlborough was encamped on Hounslow Heath. In 1793 barracks, capable of containing above 400 men, were erected by government upon that part of the heath, which is in Heston parish.

About one mile on the right of our road, is the village of ISLEWORTH, situated on the banks of the Thames. In this parish there are nearly 500 acres of land occupied by the market gardeners, who cultivate their ground chiefly for fruit. Some of them raise great quantities of raspberries, which are sold to the distillers and conveyed to town in swing carts; fruit for the table is carried on the head by women who come principally from Shropshire. They gather the fruit very early in the morning, 12 women being employed to gather a load, which is twelve gallons (of three pints each) one of the gatherers carries the load to Covent Garden market, a distance of about 10 miles, for which she has 3s. 6d.. They generally go at the rate of five miles an hour.

The small river Crane which rises in the neighbourhood of Harrow, falls into the Thames at this place, having been increased by an artificial cut from the Colne, made formerly by the Abbess of the Convent of Sion, for the convenience of their water-mills.

About a mile north-east from Hounslow, is OSTERLY PARK, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland. In the year 1570, Osterly Park was the property of Sir Thomas Gresham, who about this time began

to rebuild the manor-house, which he did not complete until the year 1577. Norden, who published his survey of Middlesex in 1596, says, "Osterley, the house nowe of the Lady Gresham, a faire and stately building of bricke, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, citizen, and marchant adventurer of London, and finished about anno 1577. It standeth in a parke by him also impaled, well wooded, and garnished with manie faire ponds, which afforded not only fish and fowle, as swanes and other water fowle, but also a great rise for milles, as paper milles, oyle milles, and corn milles, all which are now decayed (a corn mille only excepted). In the same parke was a faire heronill, for the increase and preservation whereof sundry alurements were devised and set up, fallen all to ruin." In 1578, Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Thomas Gresham at Osterly Park.

In the commencement of the last century, Osterly became the property of Sir Francis Child, who represented the city of London, and was lord mayor in 1699, as was his son Sir Francis in 1732.

In the year 1760, Osterly House was rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. It extends in length from east to west 140 feet, in length from north to south 117. The inside, which is fitted up with great taste and magnificence, was finished by the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded to his brother Francis' estates in 1763. The stair-case is ornamented with a fine painting by Rubens of the Apotheosis of William the First, Prince of Orange, brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child. The most remarkable of the rooms, are a noble gallery, 130 feet in length, containing a fine collection of paintings by the old masters, and some valuable portraits; the state bedroom, magnificently furnished, and a drawing-room hung with beautiful tapestry, procured at a very great expence from the Gobelin manufacturers in 1775.

1775. The library contains an extensive and valuable collection of books.

The house is situated in the centre of the Park, which contains about 350 acres.

The village of Heston is about half a mile west from Osterly Park.

Heston Church is an ancient structure, built principally of flints, and consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a double chancel; on the south side of which is a small aisle or chapel. At the west end of the church is a handsome stone tower, square and embattled. There are several handsome monuments, but none requiring particular notice here.

Sion House, one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland, stands upon the Thames between Brentford and Isleworth, and opposite to the King's Gardens at Richmond. It is called Sion, from a monastery of the same name, founded by Henry V. in 1414, for 60 nuns (including the abbess) and 25 men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget, of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgetines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget. Sion was one of the first monasteries suppressed by Henry VIII. when its revenues according to Speed, amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11½d. more than equal to 10,000l. a year, according to the present value of money; and, on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court favourite, but appropriated to the king's own use.

In the next reign the monastery was given by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, who, about 1547 began to build Sion House, and finished the shell of it, as it now remains, except a few alterations.

The house is built on the spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure,

built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square ; so that it has four external and as many internal fronts, the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with intended battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high ; and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens formed two square areas, enclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner ; but, being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded, none of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy in some measure that inconvenience, the Protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens ; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, amongst many others which they alledged, of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of king and people. After his attainder and execution in 1552, Sion was confiscated to the crown ; whereupon the house was given to the Duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the Lord Guildford, and of his daughter-in-law the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House once more reverted to the crown. Three years afterwards Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines ; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by Queen Elizabeth.

Some years after this second dissolution, Sion house

was

was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgement.

James I. considered his lordship no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears, from one of his lordship's letters to the king in 1613, that he had laid out 9000*l.* in the house and gardens; which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the Protector's plan. His son Algernon, afterwards appointed lord high admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November, 1632.

He employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it at present appears.

The Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth were sent hither by an order of the Parliament, agreed upon August 27th, 1646, and were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects most suitable to their birth. The unhappy king frequently visited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a very great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children so happy in their confinement. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the earl resigned them to the care of his sister the Countess of Liecester.

In 1682, Charles, Duke of Somerset, married the lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Josceline Earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion and the immense estates of the Percies became his Grace's property. The duke and duchess lent this house at Sion to the Princess of Denmark, who honoured it with her residence during

during the time of a misunderstanding between her royal highness and her sister Queen Mary.

Upon the death of Charles Duke of Somerset, in 1748, Algernon, Earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the late Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, to whose fine taste are owing the many and great improvements which have made the house and gardens at Sion so universally admired. The old gardens, as we have already observed, were indeed very grand and magnificent, according to the fashion of the age in which they were made; but, in consequence of the taste that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect which the fine situation of Sion House naturally affords. To make the necessary alterations, the high triangular terrace, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old gardens were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the king's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames, the lawn is bounded by a ha-ha, and a meadow, which his Grace ordered to be cut down into a gentle slope; so that the surface of the water may now be seen from the lowest apartments and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, and the different sorts of vessels, which successively sail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor. The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn which is farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by
means

means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired part of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate. His grace not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts by making a new serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the new river, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His grace also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens, and has erected in that which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed, as to command, as it were a distinct view of the situation, over which she is supposed to preside. The kitchen gardens which are very large, lie at a very proper distance from the house, and contain every thing, as a hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building, with a Gothic front, designed by his Grace in so light a stile as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. The building stands near a circular bason of water, well stored with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the bason is a spouting fountain, which plays without intermission. The entrance to this magnificent villa, from the great western road, is through a beautiful gate-way, adorned on each side with an open colonade, so as to give to passengers a view of the fine lawn which forms the approach

approach to the house. Here, amid large clumps of stately trees, and over a continuation of the serpentine river, mentioned before in the garden, the visitor is conducted to this princely mansion, and by a large flight of steps ascends into the great hall: which is a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a very perfect and excellent cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, which has the most happy effect from its position, as you enter by a flight of marble steps into the vestibule. This is a square apartment finished in a very uncommon stile; the floor is of Scaglioli, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. But what particularly distinguishes this room are twelve large columns and sixteen pilasters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this scarce and precious marble than is now perhaps to be found in any one building remaining in the world: on the columns are twelve gilt statues. This leads to the dining-room, which is finished with a very chaste simplicity, and is ornamented with beautiful marble statues, and paintings in *chiaro e oscuro*, after the antique. At each end is a circular recess, separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt; the elegant simplicity of which forms a fine contrast to that of the drawing-room, which immediately succeeds. The coved ceiling of this fine room is divided into small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, admirably executed by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured silk damask, the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique mosaic, found in Titus's baths, and purchased from the Abbe Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are about 108 or 109 inches by 65, being two of the largest that then had been seen in England. The chimney-piece is of the finest

finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulu*, and is much admired for the very beautiful taste in which it is conceived and executed. This conducts to the great gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, being about 133 feet long. The book-cases are formed in recesses of the wall, and receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room, and the authors are well chosen. The chimney-pieces are perfectly correspondent with the other ornaments, and are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the most beautiful stile of the antique, finished in a remarkably light and elegant manner, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the finest remains of antiquity. The ceiling is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, answerable to the beautiful taste that prevails in the other parts of this superb gallery. Below the ceiling runs a series of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal personages of the noble houses of Percy and Seymour; of which, even the most ancient, are taken from genuine originals. At the west end of the room are a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a book-case to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a very happy thought, his grace has exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a very pleasing deception, and to give at the same time a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end of this gallery is a little pavillion, or closet, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands a most enchanting prospect. From the east end of the gallery are a suite of private apartments, that are extremely convenient and elegant, and lead back to the great hall by which you enter.

In

In one of the lower rooms at Sion House is a survey on vellum of the hundred of Isleworth, full of historical anecdotes, of which the late bishop of Carlisle communicated the following account to the Society of Antiquaries, 1765.

“Having lately been to view the Earl of Northumberland’s seat at Sion in Middlesex, I met with a curiosity there which tends to illustrate the local antiquities of that neighbourhood, which, together with those of the whole county of Middlesex, have been less attended to and more imperfectly described, though so near the metropolis, than the remotest parts of the kingdom.

“It is a map or survey on vellum of the *Hundred of Isleworth*, about three yards long and two broad, framed as a picture, and hung up in one of the lower apartments. It was made t. James I. and points out every gentleman’s house, with the name of the respective owner, in Isleworth, Twickenham, Witton, Brentford, Hounslow, and other adjacent villages, together with some capital seats.

“In a corner of the survey is written, “At Isleworth a palace is said to have belonged to Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III. destroyed by the Londoners.” The scite of this place is not marked in the survey, but I suppose it was the same where t. Henry IV. stood a royal mansion on the spot where the earl’s house stood: for in an ancient tower record, shewn me by the late Mr. Holmes, entitled, “*Palatia regis, t. H. IV.*” after *Kenington, Odiham*, and several others, occurs *Istleworde*. Not the least tradition remains now of there having been such a house here; for I took some pains to discover the scite.

“The rivulet which empties itself into the Thames here, and turns some very large corn mills, is styled in the survey *Isleworth river*, and described there as enlarged by an artificial cut from the Coln. I suspect that the original name of this stream was

Ise,

Isē, one of the Celtic names for *water*, and from thence perhaps the place was denominated Isleworth.

On Hounslow Heath, near Cranford, two royal camps are marked in this map by the name of *Shakesbury Hills*, mentioned by no writer as I know of.

Richmond palace is here styled the *residence of Charles Prince of Wales*; by which it is evident the survey was made in the interval between the death of Prince Henry and his father, i. e. between 1612 and 1625. At West Sheene we have this note: "West Sheene is said to have been built by Edward the Third, and ordained for a monastery. Afterwards a royal palace, now burnt down, and used only as a stable for the king's great horses, and lodgings for some persons that have the care of them." This account contains almost as many errors as words. The monastery here was founded by King Edward II. for twenty-four Carmelite friars; nor was there ever a palace or royal mansion here, but at half a mile's distance in that part of Sheene manor long afterwards called Richmond. This palace was not erected by Edward III. but more probably by Henry III. for his son Edward I. received the commissioners of parliament at his *manor-house of Sheene-upon-Thames*, on their return from Lancecast abbey, Cumberland, as we learn from the famous parliamentary record *Ordinatio Scotiae*; Ryley Plac. Parl. App. p. 503, and 508; and Tyrrell's Hist. of England, I. p. 162: and in Dugdale's Monast. III. p. 207, I find a royal letter touching the immunity of the king's chapels from the close-roll, 12 Edward II. M. 10, *teste rege apud Shene* 17 Feb.

As to what had been burnt down at West Sheene before this survey was made, it could only have been part of the monastery before mentioned; for about thirty years after (1649) the then state of the building was taken and given in to the commis-

sioners appointed by parliament for the sale of the late king's houses, and as follows:

*Survey of the scite of Sheene Monastery 1649, M. S.
in the augmentation-office.*

One fair and large structure of brick-building, called the prior's lodgings, containing a kichyn paved with free-stone, a great and little parlour wainscotted, a butterie, pastry, two larders, one ground chamber, or porter's lodge, and two cellars, one dyning-room and one closet all wainscotted and floored with boards, and eight other chambers, with five large garrets, &c. &c. enclosed with a brick wall, planted with 148 wall-fruit trees, 317 cherry trees, and other fruit trees, and one cypress-tree, &c. Also a brick tenement, formerly used for an anchorite's cell, containing four rooms below, and as many above, and two little gardens, and one other garden being part of the old church yard. There is a part of the old church of Sheene yet standing, but very ruinous. All these premises are inclosed within a brick wall, twelve feet high, severing the same from Richmond little park, the whole containing thirty-two acres. The said premises are accommodated with water, brought through several small leaden pipes, branched from one great pipe of lead, extending itself from the stop-cock or conduit-head on Richmond Green, into a great cistern of stone placed within the wall of Sheene.

Now, it is difficult to reconcile this description with that in the Sion map, that it was used only as a stable, &c. It is clear, from the parliament survey, that what was standing 1649, were the remains of the old monastery, consequently no additional buildings could have been erected between the date of this map and 1649. Now, so large and convenient was this old mansion-house, that Lord Viscount Brounker resided here t. Charles II. as did also my grandfather, Sir Charles Lyttleton, (to whom Lord Brounker devised it) for several years,
with

with a large family, t. James the Second, and William the Third.

At Brentford we have this note: "There are three bridges over Brent, which tradition says were built by a clothier. At the foot of Braynford bridge was the chapel of All Angels, now quite perished."

All memory of this chapel being entirely lost, and Camden, Norden, and other writers, silent about it, I shall point out its original from a record in the augmentation-office: an indenture bearing date 10th March, 21 Henry VIII. in the pursuance of the will of Hugh Dennis, Esq. between his executors and the abbess and convent of Sion, and the prior of Sheene, touching the endowment of certain almshouses for seven poor men, and the founding a chantry for two priests in the chapel of *All Angels*, by *W. Braynford, bridges*, lying within the manor of Istelworth, near the monastery of Sion, and holden of the said abbess, which were to celebrate masses daily for the souls of King Henry VII. the said Hugh Dennis, Esq. and Mary his wife, and Master John Somerset. It further appears by this indenture, the said almshouses and chantry were endowed with rents issuing out of the manors of *Osterley, Wykes*, and *Portpole*, (alias Grays-ion,) all in the county of Middlesex, and were under the patronage of the abbess of Sion.

The dedication of this chapel is perhaps unparalleled in this kingdom. Many churches and chapels were dedicated to St. Michael; and one near Exeter to Gabriel, whence the place is now called *Clyst Gabriel*, though the chapel is demolished.

Many curious remarks might be made on the antiquities of this part of Middlesex and Surrey, from this survey, which it were to be wished were engraved.

In the *Compositio Vicariæ de Isleworth*, between

Thomas, bishop of London, and the warden, &c. of Winchester college, proprietaries of the church, and the vicar, on the one part, and the abbess Elizabeth, &c. the monasteries of St. Saviour, Virgin Mary, St. Bridget and of Sion, on the other, about tythes and other matters ecclesiastical, the lands of Sion Abbey exempted from tythes are bounded by the Thames on the east, on the south by a mote south of a field called *Buttfelde*, running straight down to the Thames, on the west and north by another moat, reaching along the west side of *Buttfelde* and under a stone-bridge near Coesgreve, and thence along the west and north parts of *Shepeless* (q *lees*) field and *Bromfelde*, otherwise *Otehill*, to the river *Byrant*, and thence to the Thames. *Winton College* was to have twenty shillings from this abbey, in lieu of tythes as heretofore, to have free ingress to the refectory, and eat with the upper servants, and his family to eat with the grooms or inferior servants. The vicar was also to have an annual stipend of 33s. 4d. to be forfeited if he did not pray as above: he was to have tythes of other lands in the same parish, not demesnes or in lay hands, and all oblations and mortuaries. Dr. Ducarell fixes the date of this composition between 1488 and 1500."

About two miles from Hounslow is BRENTFORD, situated on the side of the river Thames, seven miles from London. It derives its name from the small river Brent, which rises in the parish of Hendon, and here falls into the Thames.

Brentford is in the hundred of Elthorne, it is divided into three parishes; Old Brentford belonging to Great Ealing, New Brentford to Hanwell, and Brentford End to Isleworth parish. It is a place of considerable trade, being one of the greatest thoroughfares in the kingdom.

The town affords employment to great numbers of labouring people, Here is a very large flour-mill on the same construction as the late Albion mills at Blackfriars

Blackfriars Bridge, erected at the sole expence of Robert Wallace Johnson, Esq. and Mr. Gould. Here is also an extensive pottery, and a very considerable malt distillery.

To the right in New Brentford, is the half-acre, leading to the Butts, where the hustings are erected for the election of members of parliament for the county.

The church was built in the reign of Richard I. It is a chapel of ease to Great Ealing, and stands in that part of the town called New Brentford.

That part of it called Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made a very beautiful spot.

A bloody battle was fought at Brentford, in the year 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, wherein the latter was defeated.

The following account of a battle fought at Brentford, on the 12th of November 1642, between King Charles' troops and some regiments belonging to the parliament, is taken from Ashmole's MS S. in the Museum at Oxford. "On Saturday very early, we marched from Ashford, and at Hounslow Heath all the king's foote met, expecting a battaile, but none offered: on still we went to Hounslow towne, thence to Brainforde, where unexpectedly we were encountered by two or three regiments of their's who had made some small barricadoes at the end of the first towne called New Brainford. The van of our army being about 1000 musketiers, answered their shot soe bitterly, that within an hour or lesse they forsooke their worke in that place, and fled up to another which they had raised betwixt the two townes, from whence, and a brick-house by, with two small ordinance, they gave us a hot and long shower of bullets. My Colonel's (Sir Edward Fitton's) regiment was the sixth that was brought to assault,

after five others had all discharged, whose happy honour it was (assisted by God, and a new piece of cannon newly come up) to drive them from that worke too, where it was an heart-breaking object to hear and see the miserable deaths of many goodly men. We slew a lieutenant, colonel, two sergeant majors, some captains, and other officers and soldiers there, about 30 or 40 of them, and took 400 prisoners, but what was most pitiful, was to see how many poore men ended and lost their lives, striving to save them; for they run into the Thames, and about 200 of them, as we might judge, were there drowned by themselves, and so were guilty of their own deaths; for had they staid and yielded up themselves, the king's mercy is so gracious, that he had spared them all. We took there six or eight colours, alsoe their two pieces of ordonance, and all this with a very small losse, God be praised; for believe me, I cannot understand that we lost 16 men; whereof one was a son of Mr. Daniel of Tabley, Mr. Thomas Daniel, a fine young gentleman, who was a lieutenant under my Lord Rivers; he and his captain were both slain, and a lieutenant of our regiment, but none of our countrymen. Then we thinking all had been done for that night, two of our regiments passed up through the old towne to make good the entrance, but they were again encountered by a fresh onset, which, scattered like the rest after a short conflict, fled away towards Hammersmith, and we were left masters of the townes. That night most lay in the cold fields. Next morning early we started afresh by the loud music of some canon, which proved to be but some 14 barges of theirs, who, with 13 ordinance, and 600 men, attempted very indiscreetly to pass up the river from Kingston on Thames, by the towne where we lay for London; but being discovered, what from the bancke and from Sion House, (the Earl of Northumberland's) where

where we had placed some four musketiers within two or three howers space, we sunk four or five of their vessels, with the canons in them, took the rest, and eight pieces in them, for our breakfast ; after which within two howers, we could descry a great army marching downe upon us from London, whoe came up within musket shot of us : but the king finding his men wearie, and being satisfied with what he had done before for that tyme, and havinge no convenient place for his horse (which is the greatest pillar of his army) to fight, very wisely drew off his men by degrees, and, unperceived by them, left the towne naked ; some of his horse dragoons keeping them deceived till the foot were all gone, and then they galloped in the rear after ; which the enemy perceiving, played on their back with their canon, but with no harm or successe at all, God be praised ; soe that night we marched back toward Hampton Court, next day into Kingston, a great towne, which they had manned the day before with 6000 men in it, but left it upon our fight at Brainford ; so here we are now very safe, our foot and our horse round about us."

A weekly market on Tuesdays was granted to the prioress of St. Helen's, to be held at Brentford by Edward I. and an annual fair on St. Laurence's day, the vigil, and four following days.

At Turnham Green, about two miles from Brentford, in the parish of Chiswick, an urn filled with Roman silver coins was dug up in the year 1731. Dr. Stukely says, that the Roman road from Regnum or Ringwood, went from Stanes through Brentford, (which was a manse between it and London, to Turnham Green ; thence over Stanford Bridge and into the Acton road, crossing the Watling Street at Tyburn.

After the battle at Brentford, above-mentioned, the Earl of Essex assembled his forces at Turnham Green, where he was joined by the city train bands.

Sir William Waller mustered his forces there on the 10th of September, 1643.

Chiswick House is a celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, built by the last Earl of Burlington, whose taste and skill as an architect have been frequently recorded. The ascent to the house is by a noble double flight of steps, on one side of which is a statue of Palladio and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fluted Corinthian pillars, with a pediment; and a dome at the top enlightens a beautiful octagonal saloon. "This house," says Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, and is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimneys between windows, and which is worse windows between chimneys; and vestibules however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room are beyond measure massive, and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who said "the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch," cannot depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court, that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every stile that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture

sculpture behind the garden front should be retrenched." Such were the sentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the noble proprietor began the capital improvements which have since been completed. Two wings have been added to the house, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. These remove the objections that have been made to the house, are more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable; the gardens have also been considerably improved, and now display all the beauties of modern planting.

A catalogue of Lord Burlington's fine collection of pictures, which adorn the rooms of Chiswick House, is printed in Dodsley's account of London and its environs. Among those most worthy of note, are portraits of Lord Clifford and his family, by Van Eyk, 1444; Mary Queen of Scots, which has been engraved by Vertue; Clement IX. by Carlo Maratti, Alexander Pope, by Kent; the celebrated picture of Belisarius; a Landscape, with a man hawking, by Inigo Jones; a very fine Salvator Rosa; and a Madona, by Dominichino, which Lord Burlington procured out of a convent at Rome, giving them in exchange for it a complete set of marble columns for their church.

Chiswick Church is situated near the water side. The present structure originally consisted only of a nave and chancel, and was built about the beginning of the 15th century, at which time the tower was erected at the charge of William Borsdal, vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1435. It is built of stone and flint as is the north wall of the church and chancel; the latter has been repaired with brick: a transverse aisle, at the east end of the nave, was added on the south side in the middle of the last, and a corresponding aisle on the south side, towards the beginning of the last century. The former was enlarged in the year 1772, by subscription, and
carried

carried on to the west end of the nave: both the aisles are of brick.

In the church-yard is a monument to the memory of William Hogarth. On this monument, which is ornamented with a mask, a laurel wreath, a palette, pencils, and a book, inscribed "Analysis of Beauty," are the following lines, by his friend and cotemporary the late David Garrick:

"Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose picture'd morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart!
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away:
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here."

Near this is the tomb of a gentleman, many years distinguished as a critic in a respectable periodical publication. On this is inscribed the following epitaph:

"William Rose L. L. D. died July 4, 1786. Ætat. 67.

Whoe'er thou art with silent footsteps tread,
The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
Oft heard, and oft admired, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief;
The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
Science, untinctur'd by the pride of schools,
And native goodness, free from formal rules.
With zeal through life he toil'd in learning's cause,
But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws;
His every action sought the noblest end;
The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
Perhaps e'en now, from yonder realms of day,
To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;

Pleas'd

Pleas'd to behold affections like his own
With filial duty raise this votive stone."

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the celebrated Kent; a painter, architect, and father of modern gardening. "In the first character," says Mr. Walpole, "he was below mediocrity; in the second he was the restorer of the science; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realizes painting and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium, but Kent created many." He frequently declared, it is said, that he caught his taste in gardening from reading the picturesque descriptions of Spencer. Mason, noticing his mediocrity as a painter, pays this fine tribute to his excellence in the decoration of rural scenery :

"He felt

The pencil's power; but fir'd by higher forms
Of beauty than that pencil knew to paint,
Work'd with the living hues that Nature lent,
And realiz'd his landscapes. Generous he,
Who gave to Painting what the wayward nymph
Refus'd her votary, those Elysian scenes,
Which would she emulate, her nicest hand
Must all its force of light and shade employ."

The following epitaph, in memory of John Ayton Thomson, a youth of fifteen, was written by Arthur Murphy, Esq.

"If in the morn of life each winning grace,
The converse sweet, the mind-illumin'd face,
The lively wit, that charm'd with early art,
And mild affections streaming from the heart :
If these, lov'd youth ! could check the hand of Fate,
Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer date.
But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh ;
Thy death is Virtue wafted to the sky.
Yet still they image fond affection keeps,
The sire remembers, and the mother weeps ;

Still

Still the friend grieves who saw thy vernal bloom,
And here, sad task ! inscribes it on thy tomb.

A. MURPHY."

On the outside of the wall of the church-yard, on a stone tablet, is the following curious inscription:—"This wall was made at ye charges of ye right honourable and trulie pious Lorde Francis Russel, Duke of Bedford, out of true zeal and care for ye keeping of this church-yard, and ye wardrobe of God's saints, whose bodies lay therein buried, from violating by swine and other profanation, so witnesseth William Walker, V. A. D. 1623."

HAMMERSMITH, about two miles from Chiswick, on our road, is a hamlet belonging to Fulham: it has two charity schools, a work-house, and a fair, May 1. There is a considerable quantity of garden ground in Hammersmith, and Messrs. Kennedy and Lee, who are noted for their successful culture of rare exotics, and for introducing many new and beautiful plants, have a nursery ground here, adjoining the road to London.

The Earl of Essex's army lay at Hammersmith on the 25th of November, 1642; Fairfax's army was quartered here August 5, 1647; when they were stationed afterwards for some months at Putney and Fulham, debating the proposition between the king and parliament.

Hammersmith was the spot which Sindercourt had fixed on for the assassination of Cromwell. He hired a house by the side of the road, where it was very narrow and rough, so that carriages were obliged to go slowly, and intended to have taken an opportunity of shooting the Protector in his coach, as he passed from Hampton Court to Whitehall.

There are a great many handsome seats and villas

villas about Hammersmith, especially towards the Thames, among which is the late Lord Melcombe's, which was afterwards purchased by the late Margrave of Anspach for 85,000*l*. His serene highness married Elizabeth, dowager Lady Craven, whose well-known taste has been particularly exerted in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. "The state drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 23, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with white satin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the illustrious Frederick of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The cieling in this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, representing (in white marble) the marriage of the Thames and Isis was put up. The antichamber contains several good pictures, and some very beautiful specimens of needle work, being copies of paintings, wrought in worsted, by the Margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains also are decorated. The gallery, which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the same taste as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the door-case, where the columns of lapis-lazuli stood, in the room of the latter is now a chimney-piece. The cieling of the gallery is of mosaic work ornamented with roses. Two new stair-cases have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old stair-case, the walls of which were painted with subjects from scripture. In the Hall on the ground floor, are the following verses, written by Lord

G

Melcombe;

Melcombe; they are placed under a bust of Comus:

“ While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
 Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak :
 This place, for social hours design'd,
 May Care and Business never find.
 Come every muse without restraint;
 Let Genius prompt, and Fancy paint ;
 Let wit, and mirth, and friendly strife,
 Chace the dull gloom that saddens life :
 True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
 Respects religion and the laws;
 True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies
 To modest ears and decent eyes;
 Let these indulge their liveliest sallies :
 Both scorn the canker'd lip of malice ;
 True to their country and their friend,
 Both scorn to flatter or offend.”

Lyson's Environs of London.

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory; and on the opposite side a writing closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head by Troganard.

Near the water side is a small Theatre, where her Highness the Margravine occasionally entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-house, by the conservatory, which is one hundred and fifty feet in length.

Hammersmith Chapel was built in the reign of Charles I. it is a brick building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower with a turret. Against the north wall of the chancel stands a fine bronze bust of Charles I. placed in the chapel to his memory, by Sir Nicholas Crispe, with the following inscription: “ This effigies was erected by the special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. and Bart. as a grateful

grateful commemoration of that glorious Martyr King Charles I. of blessed memory."

Underneath is a pedestal of black marble, on which stands an urn, inclosing the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe. On the pedestal is this inscription:—"Within this urne is entomb'd the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. and Bart a loyal sharer in the sufferings of his late and present Majesty. He first settled the trade of gold from Guigny, and there built the castell of Cormantine; died the 26th of February, 1665, aged 67."

Edward Latymer, Esq. bequeathed by his will, dated 1624, 35 acres of land in Hammersmith, the profits of which were to be appropriated to clothing six poor men, clothing and educating eight boys, and distributing ten shillings in money. The income of the estate being now considerably increased, the number of boys has been augmented to 30, and the poor men to 10.

There is also a Charity School for girls, supported principally by voluntary contributions, and the collections at two charity sermons.

Sir Samuel Morland gave a pump and well, adjoining to his house in Hammersmith, by the Thames side, which benefaction was thus recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall: "Sir Samuel Morland's well: the use of which he freely gives to all persons; hoping that none who shall come after him, will adventure to incur God's displeasure by denying A CUP OF COLD WATER (provided at another's cost and not their own) to either neighbour, stranger, passenger, or poor thirsty beggar. July 8th, 1695." This pump has been removed; the stone tablet is preserved in the garden belonging to the house.

FULHAM, two miles and a half south from Hammersmith, was anciently written Fullenham or Füllonham; which, according to Camden, signifies a place of fowls. The village is situated on the bank of the Thames, at the distance of four miles

from Hyde Park Corner. It lies within the hundred of Ossulston, and the parish is bounded by Chelsea, Kensington, Wilsdon, Acton, and Chiswick, and by the river Thames. The parish of Fulham (including the Hammersmith district) contains about 2,900 acres of land, of which about 1100 are on the Fulham side. Of these one half at least is occupied by market-gardeners; the other half is divided between arable and pasture.

In the year 878, the Danes having removed from Chippenham and Cirencester, came and encamped at Fulham, where they were joined by another army, which had been defeated and driven out of Flanders by Charles II. King of France. After passing the winter at Fulham, they departed in spring to make a fresh attack upon Flanders.

The manor house or palace of Fulham, has been from a very early period the principal summer residence of the bishops of London. The present structure is of brick, and no part of it very ancient. The large quadrangle was built by Bishop Fitzjames, in the reign of Henry VII. The hall, which is 50 feet, by 27 feet, was fitted up by Bishop Fletcher in the year 1595. In the windows of this apartment are the arms of several of the bishops of London.—The chapel was removed to its present situation, and fitted up by Bishop Terrick. The wainscot was brought from the chapel at London-house in Aldersgate Street, where it had been placed by Bishop Juxon. The greater part of the painted glass, some of which is very fine, was removed from the same place. In the library, 48 feet in length, are several portraits of the bishops of London. The great dining room, which is extremely well proportioned, being 36 feet by 24, and 18 feet in height, was built by Bishop Sherlock.

The gardens at Fulham first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, who was one of the earliest encouragers of botany in this country.—

Bishop

Bishop Compton made Fulham Gardens still more celebrated by the introduction of a great number of new plants, and forest-trees, particularly from North America. Of these the following only appear to have been remaining in 1793.

	Girth.		Height.
	F.	I.	FEET
Acer Negundo, or ash-leaved maple, planted anno, 1688.	6	4	45
Cupressus Semper Vivens—upright cypress.	2	4	30
Juniperus Virginiana—Virginian red cedar,	2	3	20
Juglans Nigra—black walnut-tree,	11	2	70
Pinus Pinaster—cluster pine,	10	0	80
Quercus Alba—white oak,	7	11	70
Quercus Suber—cork tree,	10	10	45
Acer Rubrum—scarlet-flowered maple,	4	3	40
Quercus Ilex—evergreen oak,	8	0	50
Gleditsia Inacanthos—three thorned Acacia ; on the lawn,	3	3	
—Another near the porter's lodge.	3	11	

There are also two cedars of Libanus, the largest of which measures only seven feet, nine inches in girth.

Near the Porter's Lodge is a row of limes, of great age, one of which measures 13 feet, three inches in girth.

The demesne lands, comprising the house, gardens, and a large grass field, called the Warren, contain in the whole about 37 acres, surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. There are also about seventeen acres of meadow, by the water side, which have lately been ornamented with a shrubbery and plantations.

In the gardens of Peterborough House, at Parson's Green, now pulled down, there was a tulip-tree, 76 feet in height, and five feet nine inches in girth.

Fulham Church is an ancient stone building, standing at a small distance from the water side.— It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a handsome Gothic tower, built, if we may judge from the architecture, some time in or near the fourteenth century. In the south wall is a single stone stall, with a handsome Gothic canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils. Near it is an altar tomb, with a figure in brass, of a man in armour. On the north wall is a rich gothic monument, with an obtuse arch, ornamented with oak leaves, and other foliage, under which are the vestiges of brass figures and escutcheons. Against the same wall is the monument of Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, and wife of Sir Peter Legh, Knt. of Lime, in the county of Chester, who died anno 1603: under an arch, supported by Corinthian pillars, is her effigies, as large as life, in a sitting posture, with an infant in her arms. She is habited in a ruff and veil; her hair is dressed in a great number of small curls.

The principal monument on the south wall is that of John Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon. On a large slab of black polished marble, supported by pedestals, about four feet high, stands a fine marble statue of the deceased, in a Roman habit, and with a baton in his hand. On each side the statue is an oval tablet, of white marble, containing a concise pedigree of the Mordaunt family, and a Latin inscription. This monument was the work of Bushnell, the celebrated English artist, assisted by Bird. The statue alone is said to have cost 250l.

Upon the monument of Thomas Bonde, dated 1600, at the west end of the south aisle, is the following inscription:

“ At Earth in Cornwall was my first beginnige,
 From Bondes and Corringtons as it may appere.
 Now to Earthe in Fulham God disposed my endinge.
 In March the thousand and six hundred yere,

Of

Of Christ ; in whom my body sure doth resté,
Till both in body and soul I shall be bleste.

Thomas Bonde, obiit ætat suæ, 68."

There is a small Charity School, for the education and clothing of poor children of this parish, supported by a stock arising from sundry benefactions and voluntary subscriptions.

Sir William Powell, by his will, dated 1680, founded an Almshouse for twelve poor widows, and gave certain tenements, now producing about 60*l.* per annum, for their support. Sir John Williams, Bart. who died in 1723, gave a piece of land, called Fair Mead, now let at 14*l.* per annum, towards the maintenance of the poor in these houses ; they were rebuilt in 1793.

About two miles east from Fulham is the populous village of CHELSEA, situated on the Thames, only two miles from London. The parish is in the hundred of Ossulston. The church is situated by the water side, and is built chiefly of brick. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and two aisles. The chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, was added by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1520 ; that at the end of the north aisle appears to be in the style of the fourteenth century. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, without any inscription. John, brother of Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. is said to have been buried under a high tomb, in the middle of the chancel. The monuments and inscriptions in this church, which are very numerous and curious, are amply described in Mr. Lyson's account of Chelsea, in his work, entitled the Environs of London, to which we must refer our readers. On the south side of the chancel the body of Sir Thomas More was deposited, except his head, which after it had been exposed 14 days on a pole on London Bridge, was taken away by his daughter, Mrs. Roper, who preserved it in a leaden box

box till she could deposit it in a vault belonging to her husband's family, adjoining to St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury. In the church-yard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum ; and to the south-east corner of the church is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, a man of some literary eminence in the commencement of the present century, with a punning Latin epitaph, which for its singularity and quaintness may arrest the reader's attention. But in the church is a Latin epitaph upon his daughter, which is still more curious. It is in English, as follows : " In an adjoining vault lies Ann, only daughter of Edward Chamberlayne, doctor of Laws ; born in London, the 20th January 1667, who having long declined marriage, and aspiring to great achievements unusual to her sex, and age, on the 30th of June 1690, on board a fire ship, in man's clothing, as a second Pallas, chaste and fearless—fought valiantly six hours against the French, under the command of her brother ; snatch'd, alas how soon, by sudden death, unhonoured by a progeny, like herself worthy to rule the main. Returned from the engagement, and after some few months, married to John Spragg, Esq. with whom she lived most amiably happy. At length in child-bed of a daughter she encountered death, 30th October 1691. This monument for a consort most virtuous and dearly loved was erected by her husband."

In this town stands that grand national assylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, known by the name of Chelsea Hospital, being the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in the world. It is a fine structure, and extremely convenient, though less magnificent and costly than that of Greenwich for seamen.

This hospital was begun by Charles II. carried on
by

by James II. and completed by William III. The first projector of this munificent foundation was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the late right honourable Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he said, "to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg," and to this humane project he contributed 13,000*l*. The buildings were erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of an old college, which had escheated to the crown.

The north front opens into a piece of ground, laid out into walks, and that facing the south into a garden, extending to the Thames. In the centre of the edifice is a pediment, supported by four Tuscan columns, over which is a turret: on one side the entrance is the chapel, and on the other the hall, where the pensioners dine. In this hall is the picture of Charles II. on horseback. The altar piece in the chapel is adorned with a painting of the resurrection, by the celebrated Ricci.

The wings join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open to the Thames to the south; they are 360 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and three stories high; a colonade extends along the side of the hall, and chapel, and in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of Charles II. two other large squares adjoining contain apartments for the servants of the house, for old maimed officers, and the Infirmary.

The pensioners consist of veterans, who have been at least 20 years in the army, or of disabled soldiers. They wear red coats, lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloathes, diet, washing, and lodging. The out-pensioners amount to about 18,000, and have each 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage, deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common

mon soldier; and, when there is any deficiency, by a sum voted by parliament. In 1792 the sum voted was 173,104l. 3s. 11d.

This hospital, which cost 150,000l. is unquestionably a noble monument of national gratitude and humanity.

The affairs of the establishment are managed by commissioners, consisting of some of the great officers of state, especially in the war department, a governor, and lieutenant-governor. The present number of in-pensioners amount to upwards of 500.

A new building, upon an extensive plan, is now completed, situated below Sloane Square, Chelsea, as a Royal Military Asylum, for educating about 500 children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; to erect which Parliament granted a sum of money, and each regiment contributes one day's pay towards it.

Near the Hospital once stood a neat and beautiful house and gardens built by the late Earl of Ranelagh. The gardens and out-buildings were long ago destroyed, and the grounds sold out in parcels to builders, and other purchasers. The mansion was turned into a place of entertainment, esteemed the most fashionable in the kingdom, and filled with the best company, who drank tea and coffee in the summer evenings, entertained by an excellent band of music, and the best singers. The concert began about seven o'clock, and after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closed at ten o'clock.—The whole concern has lately been given up, and the building pulled down.

There are two good Charity Schools, for the poor children of this parish, at which 40 boys and 30 girls are clothed and educated.

There was some years ago a manufacture of porcelain, which acquired great celebrity, established at an old mansion by the water-side. Upon the
same

same premises there has been since a manufacture of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Messrs Eckhardts.

The manufacture of Chelsea buns should not be omitted, having been so long noted, and carried on upon the same spot for considerably more than 100 years. The bun-house is situated in the parish of St. George Hanover Square, which extends over a considerable part of Chelsea.

The company of Apothecaries have their Physic Garden in Chelsea, by the Thames side, enriched with a great variety of plants, both indigenous and exotic. The ground was given to the company by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in 1721, on condition of their paying a quit rent of 5l. and delivering annually to the Royal Society 50 specimens of different sorts of plants, of the growth of this garden, till the number amounted to 2000. In 1733 the company erected a marble statue of the donor by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden; the front of which is conspicuously marked towards the river by two noble cedars of Libanus.

Don Saltero's Coffee-house here, was formerly much frequented, on account of the great number of natural curiosities to be seen in it. This well-known coffee-house was first opened in the year 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricities of his conduct, and by furnishing his house with a large collection of curiosities. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the superfluities of his own museum. Vice-admiral Minden, and other officers, who had been much upon the coasts of Spain, enriched the collection with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero.

The Chelsea Water-works were constructed about the year 1724; a charter of incorporation was granted on the 8th of March that year to the persons concerned in the undertaking. A canal was
then

then dug from the Thames near Rapelagh to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it in various directions to the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west end of the town. In a calculation of the quantity of water supplied daily by the water works in the neighbourhood of London, anno 1767, those at Chelsea are said to yield 174 tons. The reservoirs in Hyde-Park and in the Green Park are supplied by pipes from Chelsea water-works.

BROMPTON, a populous hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge, is remarkable for the salubrity of its air. This place was the residence of Oliver Cromwell, and the house called Brompton Park-house is built on the spot where his palace stood.

KENSINGTON is situated on the great western road, about one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner. This village is called in Doomsday book Chenisitun, and in other ancient records Kenasitune, and Kensintune. Holland House, a well-known ancient mansion-house in this parish, is the manor house of Abbot Kensington, in this parish, and takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. It was erected by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, and afterwards greatly improved by his lordship. The stone piers at the entrance of the court were designed by Inigo Jones; the internal decorations were executed by Francis Cleyne, a foreigner. One apartment, called the Gilt Room, exhibits a very favourable specimen of this artist's abilities: the cieling is a grotesque pattern; the wainscot is in compartments, ornamented with cross crosetts and fleurs-de-lis. Over the chimney are some emblematical figures, done (as the Earl of Orford observes, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*) in the style and not unworthy of Parmegiano. A gallery, of 118 feet long, occupying the whole of the west wing,

wing, contains some good portraits of the Lenox, Digby, and Fox families. In one of the bed rooms is a portrait of the late Charles James Fox, when an infant.

The most remarkable occurrence in the history of this mansion is that it was at one time the residence of the celebrated Mr. Addison, who became possessed of it in 1716, by his marriage with the Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. He died at Holland House, June 17, 1719.

CAMPDEN is another well-known mansion, in this parish, built by Sir Baptist Hukes, about the year 1612. In 1691 it became the residence of Queen Anne, then Princess of Denmark, who resided here about five years with her son the Duke of Gloucester.

In the garden at Campden House, Miller speaks of a remarkable caper tree, which endured the open air of this climate for nearly a century.

Kensington Church stands near the road side. It is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by wooden pillars, with Corinthian capitals. At the west end is a low embattled tower, with a wooden turret. The body of the old church was pulled down and rebuilt, about the year 1694, the tower being left standing. The greater part of the new building was taken down again, and the walls strengthened, in 1704. In 1772 the church underwent a complete repair, when the old tower was pulled down, and the present erected in its room.

The chancel is ornamented with stained glass, representing the figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew, given by Mr. James Arnold, and his niece Mary Green.

On the south side of the altar, against the east wall, is the monument of Edward Henry Earl of Warwick and Holland, who died in 1721, aged 24. His effigies, in white marble, is represented in a

Roman habit, sitting, and leaning with his right arm upon an urn. On the base of the monument is a long Latin inscription. In the chancel, among many others, is the monument of Thomas Henshaw, Esq. with the following inscription :

“ Near this place lyeth interred the body of Thomas Henshaw, Esq. born the 15th day of June, 1618. He married Anne, the younger daughter and one of the coheirs of Robert Kipping, of Tewdley, in the county of Kent, Esq. by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Two of his sons, one daughter, and his dear and virtuous wife, who died October 4, 1671, lies buried by him. His daughter Ann, the only survivor, is now the wife of Thomas Halsey, Esq. of Gadesdon, in the county of Hertford. He had the honour to be gentleman in ordinary of the privy chamber to King Charles and James II. by the former he was employed some years as envoy extraordinary to Christian V. king of Denmark, and was also French secretary to King James and his present majesty King William. He departed this life, at his house in this parish, on the 2d day of January 1699-1700, in the 82nd year of his age.”

KENSINGTON PALACE, formerly the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, was purchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, to run through St. James's and Hyde Parks. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; Queen Anne improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place that she frequently supped in the beautiful green-house; but Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to that leading to Acton; bringing the Serpentine River into them; and taking in some acres out of Hyde Park, on which she caused a mount to be erected, with a chair on it which could be easily turned round, for shelter from the wind,

wind, since decayed. This mount is planted about with evergreens, and commands a fine view over the noble gardens, and the country south-west. They were originally designed by Kent, and have lately been much improved by Brown, and though they contain no striking beauties, which their flat situation will not admit, yet they have many pleasing parts, and do not only afford delight to the inhabitants of London, whose professions will not allow of frequent excursions to more distant places, but they have been, for some years past, a very fashionable Sunday promenade. These gardens are three miles and a half in compass, and are kept in great order.

The Palace is irregular in point of architecture. The royal apartments, however, are very noble. It was at this place King William, Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne, and King George II. died. We first ascend the great stair-case, in which Mr. Kent has painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, who appear to form groups in them; as Mustapha, the Turk, and Ulrick in a Polish dress, both pages to George I. Peter, the Wild Boy; and other persons well known at that time. We next proceed through the apartments in the following order:

The Presence Chamber, in which the pictures are, the late Princess Dowager of Wales, and her family, by Knappton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely a Cupid, Jupiter and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, by Coates; two Daughters of Philip of Spain, by Sir Anthony More.

The Privy Chamber: the pictures, a German Lady, with an orrery and dog, by Parmegiano; an Italian Lawyer, by Paris; Bourdon St. William, by Giorgione; Duchess of Valentia, by Jannet; Wise Men's Offering, by Luca Giordano; a man with his cross at his breast, by Giorgione; a Man shewing a Trick, by ditto; an Old Man looking up; Duke of Savoy's Mother in a ruff; the late King of Prussia,

a whole length ; a Man with a glass in his hand, by Brugghein ; an Old Man, with a grey beard, by Tintoret ; the Empress of Russia, a whole length ; the Dutchess of Portsmouth, by Varelst ; her present Majesty's Sister, by Woge.

The Queen's Drawing Room, hung with tapestry, representing a Winter Piece, and diversions in Holland, by Vanderbank, has Sir Thomas More, by Holbein : a Man's Head, in a furred gown, by Tintoret ; William Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, by Wootten ; and a Man's Head, by Giorgione.

The Queen's Dining Room has Giorgione's Head, by himself ; James IV. of Scotland, his brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, by Mabuse ; Henry V. ; Richard III. ; a Man's Head, by Albert Durer ; Henry VI. ; Edward VI. ; a Man's Head ; the Queen of James IV. of Scotland, with St. George, by Mabuse ; Bassan's Head, furred garments, by himself ; Emperor Maximilian I. ; Philip the Fair ; Henry VII. ; Elizabeth, his queen ; that excellent monarch Lewis XII. of France ; Princess of Castile ; King of Arragon ; Queen of Arragon ; Charles IX. of France ; St. Matthew called from the receipt of Custom, Albert Durer ; Maximilian, Archduke of Austria ; a Young Man's Head ; portrait of Dr. Linacre, founder of the college of physicians, by Quintin Matsys ; Raphael's Head, by himself ; Virgin and Child, by Sabutani ; Philip II. of Spain, by Jannet ; a Dutch Merchant and his Wife ; John de Bologna's Head.

The Queen's Dressing Room : Judith and Holofernes, by Paul Veronese ; Ruins and Figures, by Bamboccio ; Windsor Castle, by Wosterman ; four Views of Venice, by Canaletti ; a Plundering, by Woverman ; Departure of Charles II. from Schieveling, by Lingelbeck ; a Battle, by Woverman ; Old Hampton Court, by Danckers ; a Landscape with hawking ; three Landscapes, namely, Hawking, the
Managed

Managed Horse, and Fishermen, by Wouvermans ; Ditto, a Skirmish, by Bercham ; Boys in a Landscape, by Avont ; an Altar Piece, by Albert Durer ; Battle of Forty, by Snayers ; a Landscape with Ruins, by Paul Brill.

The Queen's Gallery : Henry VIII. ; his queen Catharine of Arragon ; Queen Elizabeth, in a Chinese dress, by Zuccherro ; James I. by Vandyck ; his Queen, by Vansomer ; Charles II. by Lely ; James II. by ditto ; King William, by Kneller ; Queen Mary, by ditto ; Queen Anne, after ditto ; George I. after ditto ; George II. by Seman ; Queen Caroline, ditto ; Emperor Charles VI. by Kneller ; Philip III. of Spain, and his Queen, by Valesque. Kneller was knighted for painting the two pictures of King William and Queen Mary.

The Cube Room : here are six Gods and Goddesses ; over the chimney is Cleopatra, antique, and above her is a Roman Marriage, all in marble, by Rysbrack.

The Great Drawing Room : Charles I. and his Queen, by Vandyck ; Jacob's Separation, Bassan ; the Audience of Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate House at Venice, by Fialletti ; Holbein's Head, in water colours, by himself ; the Flaying of St. Bartholomew, by Lenanci Nitenio ; Holbein's Wife's Head, in water-colours, by Holbein ; Venus and Cupid, by Michael Angelo ; Charles XI. of Sweden, on horseback, by Wyck ; Duke of Wharton, by Rosalba ; a Tyrolese Girl, by ditto ; Rosalba's Head, by herself ; Duke of Buckingham and his family, Honthorst ; a Wild Boar, by Snyders ; the taking of Tournay, by the Duke of Marlborough, by Wootten ; St. Peter and the Angel, by Steenwyck ; St. John, by Leonard Spado ; a naked Venus, &c. by Titian ; a Madona, with St Catherine, and St. John with a Lamb, by Old Palma ; our Saviour healing the blind, &c. by Verrio ; St. Catherine

therine at the Altar, by Veronese ; the taking of Lisle, by the Duke of Marlborough, Wootten.

The King's State Bed Chamber : a Man's Head ; Mary, Queen of Scots, by Jannet ; four Cartoons, by Carlo Cignali, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus ; a Woman's Head.

The Prussian Closet : the Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, by Schonfeld ; Lucretia, after Carracci ; Herodias's Daughter, with the Baptist's Head, by Davinci : a Doge of Venice, by Tintoret.

The Green Closet : a Landscape, by Paul Brill ; a Woman asleep, with a book in her lap, by Ger. Douw ; the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Zuccherro ; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, by Veronese ; an Italian Musician, by Giorgione ; six long narrow slips, with figures and trees, by Schiavoni ; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the tomb, by Holbein ; an Altar-piece, with doors ; Sophonisba, by Gaetano ; St. Catherine, by Leo. Da Vinci ; a Woman going to stab herself, and a Man, by Palamedes ; Henry VII. and VIII. with their Queens, by Reemi ; King Francis II. of France, when Dauphin, by Jannet ; Lucretia, by Titian ; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys, by Elshiemer ; a small round piece, with architecture ; Nymphs bathing ; Peter with the Angel in prison, small round picture, by Steenwyck ; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, by Rottenhamer ; Mary, Queen of Scots, in her widow's habit, by Jannet ; the second Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Sir Peter Lely ; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, grandmother of George I. by Cor. Jansen ; her seven children, her consort, by Cor. Jansen ; Prince Arthur, Prince Henry, and Princess Margaret, children of Henry VII. by Mabuse ; Frobenius, printer to Erasmus, by Holbein ; Erasmus, by ditto ; a small Landscape, manner of Ferby ; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, by Titian ; Virgin and Child, St. Catherine and St.

St. Ignatius, by Gorgione ; a long picture, with boys, by Pollidore ; a Landscape, by Everdingen ; a China Dish, with Heart Cherries, by Daniel Nes ; a Landscape, by Mola ; Niobe's children shot out of the clouds, by Rottenhamer ; St. John, with a Lamb ; Venus and Adonis. This room was King William's writing closet, in which his table and escritore are still shewn.

His Majesty's Gallery : Queen Mary, by Wissing ; the Adoration of the Kings, by Seb. Ricci ; King William, by Wissing ; Henry Sommers, jester to Henry VIII. looking through a casement, by Holbein ; Van Cleeve's Wife, by himself ; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, by Zoffani ; the Duke of Alva, by Titian ; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh's Wife, by Zoffani ; Van Cleeve, by himself ; Charles I. on Horseback, by Dobson ; William Duke of Gloucester, a whole length, by Claret ; Queen Anne, when Princess, by Kneller ; Inigo Jones, by Nogary ; William Duke of Gloucester, in an oval, by Kneller ; Prince Henry, son to James I. Mytens ; Henry IV. of France, by Tourbus ; Edward VI. by Holbein ; Julio Romano ; Catherine of Medicis ; the Nabob of Arcot, by Willison ; Queen Mary of Medicis, by Pourbus ; Queen Elizabeth, when young ; Paul Veronese ; Princess Anne, with a dog ; George Prince of Denmark, by Dake ; James I. by Vansomer ; a Man in Black, with a bonnet in his hand, by Tintoret ; Queen Henrietta, by Vandyck ; Guercino, by himself ; a Lady's Head with a laced ruff, by Sir Anthony More ; Duchess of Richmond, in man's apparel, by Houseman ; Holbein, a Head ; her Majesty, with Prince William and Prince Edward, by Ramsey ; George I. by Vanderbank ; Michael Angelo, a Head ; Edward Duke of York, by Batoni ; Charles I. by Vandyck ; a Head ; Charles I. by Vandyck ; a Head ; Charles II, by Wissing ; a Man in Armour, with a red scarf, by Giorgione ; Sir Henry Guildford, by Holbein ; a portrait

portrait with a large ruff, by Vandyck ; Bishop of Osnaburgh, by Zoffani ; a Dominican Friar ; Artemisia Gentileschi, by herself ; Henry VIII. by Holbein ; a portrait by Rembrandt ; Duchess of York, by Lely ; Duke of York, ditto ; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after Raphaël, by Casanova.

We are next conducted down stairs to the Guard Chamber, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zuccherò. The pictures in this palace were, a few years since, new-arranged, and some exchanged for pictures brought from the other royal palaces.

As this place opens to the west, there were two great wings built, for receiving such as necessarily attend the court, and a large port-cocher at the entrance, with a postern : and a stone gallery, on the south side of the court, which leads to the great-staircase. The gardens and green-house, however, have been deprived of many of their beauties to enrich Richmond and Kew, as his present Majesty never resides at Kensington. The inhabitants of Kensington were afraid, when they found the court was no longer to be held there, that their houses and lodgings would be forsaken. The very contrary, however, has happened, owing to its being so convenient a lodging-place for city invalids ; which is further improved by the gardens being open to the public.

In the year 1645, Roger Pemble, Gent. founded a Charity School, which he endowed with certain premises, now producing about fifteen pounds per annum. About the same time the parish raised a sum of money, by voluntary subscription, for the purchase of a school-house. In the year 1698, Mrs. Catherine Dukens gave 50*l.* to be laid out to the best advantage for the maintenance of a school ; with this money and Mrs. Carnaby's legacy of 40*l.* was purchased premises, which now let at 20*l.* per annum.

annum : the whole of which is appropriated to the school. In 1708 Queen Anne granted an annuity of 50*l* to this charity, and Prince George of Denmark, one of 30*l*. both these grants were afterwards confirmed by George I. and the two annuities have been ever since continued from the crown.— With this endowment, assisted by collections at four annual charity sermons, preached at Kensington Church and Brompton Chapel, 22 boys and 11 girls are educated and maintained in the school-house.— Every boy when he leaves school receives an apprentice fee of 5*l*. out of Lady Campden's benefaction. The girls go out to service, and if they continue 12 months in their place, are rewarded with a premium of 20*s*.

An Almshouse for six poor women of 60 years of age, being widows or maids, was erected in 1652, by William Methwold, Esq. near his mansion called Hall House at Brompton, and endowed it with an annuity of 24*l*. per annum.

The sum of 54*l*. per annum, the produce of several benefactions to this parish, is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children.

His Majesty gives an annual bounty of 25*l*. to the poor of this parish, over and above the benefactions already mentioned.

A great part of Knightsbridge is in the parish of Chelsea. On the north side of our road, about a quarter of a mile from Hyde-Park-Corner, is Knightsbridge Chapel, which formerly belonged to an ancient lazar house or hospital, held as it appears under the church of Westminster, at the rent of four shillings per annum, by the family of Glasington.

Adjoining to Knightsbridge Chapel is a Charity School, for boys and girls, instituted about 23 years ago, and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

“ Adjoining to Knightsbridge were two other ancient manors called Neyte and Hyde, both belonging

longing to the church of Westminster, till the reign of Henry VIII. when they became the property of the crown, having been given, together with the advowson of Chelsea, in exchange for the priory of Hurley in Berkshire. The site of the manor of Hyde constitutes, no doubt, Hyde Park, which adjoins to Knightsbridge, on the north, lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. Hyde Park was seized among the crown lands, soon after the death of Charles I. and was excepted from sale, with some other royal demesnes, by an ordinance of parliament in 1649.—Three years afterwards it was resolved that Hyde Park, with some other lands, should be sold, and an actual survey was taken, previous to the sale, when it appears the park then contained 620 acres, valued at 894*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The timber was valued at 4,779*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; the deer at 300*l.*; the materials of a lodge at 120*l.* and those of a building designed for a banquetting house at 125*l.* 12*s.* The park was divided into lots, and being sold to several purchasers, produced the sum of 17,068*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* including the timber and the deer. After the Restoration, when the crown lands were resumed into the king's hands, this park was replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having before that time been fenced with pales. The park has been considerably reduced in extent since the survey above-mentioned, partly by the building of dwelling houses, but principally by the making of Kensington Gardens. Its present extent, according to a survey taken in 1790 is 394*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.* In the upper part of the park adjoining to Kensington Gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal called the Serpentine river (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made about the year 1730, by order of Queen Caroline; the water is supplied by a small stream, which rises

at

at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh; dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George Hanover Square."—*Lyson's Environs of London*.

Journey from South Mims to London; through Chipping Barnet, Finchley, Highgate, Kentish Town, and Pancras.

CHEAPING OR CHIPPING BARNET derives its name from the market which was granted here by King Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's, which is famous for cattle, particularly swine. This place is also called High Barnet, from its situation on an eminence. At the 12 mile stone, just before we enter the town stands a high stone, erected as a memento of the battle fought on the spot on the 14th April 1471, between King Edward IV. and Guy Earl of Warwick, in which the noble earl was slain, with many of the principal nobility and 10,000 men. It may be truly said that this victory placed Edward firmly on the throne, though another battle was afterwards fought at Tewkesbury, in which the Queen of Henry the Sixth and her son were taken prisoners, which was soon followed by the murder of the prince and his father. The queen was spared, and ended her days in France, being ransomed for 50,000 crowns by Louis XI.

The town is governed by a magistrate, high constable, and petty officers, and a court-leet is held at Easter.

The market is on Monday, and the fairs on the days inserted in our list. The trade of the town is principally promoted by its thoroughfare situation, on the great north road.

The church is situated in the centre of the town, and is a very ancient structure; it is a chapel of ease to the parish of East Barnet.

There is a Free School for boys, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by the queen and

and partly by Alderman Owen of London, whose benefaction is paid by the Fishmonger's Company, who appoint 24 governors, by whom the master and usher are chosen to teach seven children gratis, and the rest of the parish for 5s. per quarter.

There are also twelve Almshouses, with good allowance and other donations to the poor.

The parish of Chipping Barnet has a very extensive common-right, in the midst of which is a mineral water, formerly of great note.—A great quantity of fine hay is grown round Barnet, which is sent to the London markets.

HADLEY, a mile from Barnet, is a small pleasant village, chiefly inhabited by people of fortune. The church is a very ancient structure, and is supposed to stand on the highest ground of any church in England; it has a beacon on the top, which was used as a signal in the time of the rebellion. From the church-yard and around it are fine prospects over Enfield Chace, the river Thames, and the county of Essex.

Friarn Barnet, about one miles on the left of our road, is so called from its having been monastic property.

The church is of very small dimensions, and of Norman architecture, except the chancel window, which is Gothic. The arch of the door-case is circular, and has a zig-zag moulding, inclosing some ornaments of quatrefoils. At the west end is a small wooden turret. There are no monuments or inscriptions particularly interesting.

The manor-house, which is situated near the church, is a very ancient structure. It has undergone many alterations, but great part of the old building still remains, particularly some wooden cloisters, which has occasioned a tradition that this was a cell to a priory.

An Almshouse for twelve poor persons was founded.

founded in this parish by Lawrence Campe, citizen and draper of London, in 1612.

Finchley Common contains one thousand and ten acres of land, which might be very advantageously brought into cultivation.

Finchley Church is a stone building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; the architecture is of that sort of Gothic which prevailed towards the close of the fifteenth century. At the west end is a low embattled tower. The roof of the nave and chancel is of wood, and ornamented with carved flowers.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, are the tombs of Simon Scudemore, Gent. with figures of brass of himself and his wife (dated 1609) and several others not particularly interesting.

An Almshouse for six poor persons has been erected by the feoffees of certain charities, bequeathed by Robert Warren, Esq. in 1485, and Thomas Sarmcy in 1509.

HIGHGATE, a populous hamlet, is situated in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras. The name is said to be derived from the high gate, or the gate on the hill; there having been from time immemorial the toll-gate of the Bishop of London on the summit of the hill. Norden says, "the ancient road to Barnet was through a lane on the east of Pancras church, whence, leaving Highgate Hill on the left, it passed through Tallington Lane, to Crouch End, and thence through Hornsey Park to Colney Hatch, Fream Barnet, and Whetstone. This road in the winter was so deep and miry that it was almost impassible; on which account it was agreed between the Bishop of London and the county that a new one should be laid forth, through the park, beginning at what is now called "Highgate Hill," and leading directly to Whetstone, for which convenience all persons, carriages, &c. passing that way should pay a toll to the bishop of

I London,

London, and his successors ; and for that purpose was the gate erected on the hill."

"Upon this hill," says Norden, "is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report, that divers who have been long visited with sickness, not curable by physicke have in a short time repayred their health by that sweete salutarie aire. At this place, ——— Cornwalleys, Esq. hath a very faire house, from which he may with great delight behold the statelie cities of London, Westminster, Greenwich, the famous river of Thamyse, and the country towards the south very faire."

In the court-roll of the bishop's manor of Hornsey, dated 1688, mention is made of a small piece of ground at Highgate, lying within certain fortifications called the bulwarks.

There was formerly a hermitage upon the hill, on the spot where the school now is. One of the hermits is said to have made the causeway between Highgate and Islington of gravel taken from the hill, where is now the pool.

In the year 1562, Sir Roger Cholmeley, knight, chief justice of the Queen's Bench, "did institute and erect at his own charges a publique and Free Grammar Schoole, and procured the same to be established and confirmed by the letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth, he endowing the same with yearlye maintenance." Sir Roger Cholmeley's endowment at present produces an income of nearly 280l. per annum, out of which the master is allowed a yearly salary of 100l. Forty boys are educated at this school.

Highgate, which adjoins the school, was erected by the bishop of London in 1565, as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Highgate. It consists of a small chancel, a nave, and a south aisle. Among the many interesting memorials in the chapel is the following.

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On the south wall, is the monument of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, being a fluted column of the Corinthian order, on the pedestal of which is the following inscription:

“To the memory of Lewis Atterbury, L. L. D. formerly rector of Sywell, in the county of Northampton, and one of the six preachers to her late sacred majesty Queen Anne, at St. James’s, and Whitehall. He was 36 years preacher of this chapel, 24 years rector of Sheperton in the county of Middlesex, and 11 years rector of this parish of Hornsey. He married Penelope, the daughter of John Bedingfield, Esq. by whom he had four children: two sons, who died young, Bedingfield Atterbury, M. A. who died soon after he entered into holy orders, and Penelope, who was married to George Sweetapple, of St. Andrews Holborn, brewer; by whom she had one daughter Penelope Sweetapple, now living. He died at Bath, Oct. 20th. A. D. 1703, in the 76th year of his age, and lies buried near this place. *Abi, Spectator et te brevi morituum Scito.*”

The master of Highgate School, who is appointed by the governors, is reader also at the chapel; and afternoon preacher. Ten pounds per annum was given by the will of William Place, Esq. in 1637, to the minister of Highgate, and 20s. for a sermon on the immortality of the soul, to be preached upon the anniversary of his burial; the preacher to be appointed by St. John’s College in Cambridge. Sir John Wollaston, who died in 1658, gave 10l. per annum to the preacher at Highgate. Edward Pauncesfort, Esq. gave the sum of 10l. per annum to the reader.

The above mentioned Sir John Wollaston, in the year 1656, founded six Almshouses at Highgate, and endowed them with a rent charge of 15l. per annum. These houses having fallen to ruin, Edward

Pauncefort, Esq. in the year 1722, built twelve others on the site, at his own expence, and a school-house in the centre for the charity girls. By his last will he directed 60l. per annum to be purchased, one moiety of which he appropriated to the widows in the almshouses.

Samuel Forster, Esq. who died in 1752, left 300l. to the governors of the Free School, to be laid out as their discretion for increasing the pensions of the widows in the almshouses. These pensions have been considerably encreased by various other subsequent benefactions.

The custom of imposing a burlesque nugatory oath upon all strangers upon their first visit to Highgate is well known. A pair of horns, upon which the oath is administered, is kept at every inn.

About a mile and a half east from Highgate is HORNSEY, where the bishops of London had formerly a residence. Mr. Lysons supposes that Lodge Hill, in Hornsey great park (long since disparked and converted into tillage) was the site of the ancient palace. "It seemeth," says Norden, "by the foundation, it was rather a castle than a lodge, for the hill is trenched with two deep ditches, now old and overgrown with bushes; the rubble thereof, as brick, tile, and Cornish slate, are in heaps yet to be seen, which ruins are of great antiquity, as may appear by the oaks at this day standing, above a hundred years growth, upon the very foundation of the building. It did belong to the bishop of London, at which place have been dated divers evidences, some of which remain yet in the bishop's registry it is said."

Hornsey Park is mentioned in history as the place where the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Warwick Arundel, and other nobles assembled, in a hostile manner, anno 1386, to oppose King Richard.

In 1441, Roger Bolingbrook; an astrologer, and
Thomas

Thomas Southwell, a canon of St. Stephens, were arrested for a conspiracy against Henry VI. They were charged on oath with intending to destroy the King's person, by necromantic art, and that Thomas Southwell said masses in the lodge in Hornsey park over the instruments which were to be used for the purpose.

The lord mayor of London and 500 citizens met the ill-fated and short-lived Edward V. in Hornsey park, and accompanied him into the city, on the 4th May,

Henry VII. was met at the same place, and introduced into the city in the like manner, after his return from a victory in Scotland.

There was formerly a wooden aqueduct in this parish, between Highbury and Hornsey, 178 yards in length, constructed for the purpose of preserving the level of the New River. It was destroyed in 176, and a channel made on a raised bed of clay.

Hornsey Church is a small structure, built some time about the year 1500, and consisting of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with a square embattled tower at the west end.

Among other memorials in this church, there is on the north wall of the nave a monument, in memory of Colonel Edward James, who was shipwrecked in the Grosvenor East Indiaman, on the Caffre coast, in 1782, and his sister Elizabeth Chambers, who died in 1756, and that of Samuel Buckley (the editor of Thuanus) with the following inscription :

“ To the memory of Samuel Buckley ; who, having not only discharged all the duties of life with ability, industry, and tenderness, to each relation, but offices likewise of state and trust, with prudence, fidelity, and gratitude to his benefactors, concluded his days in the study of letters, and the enjoyment

of honest and honourable friendship, in the 68th year of his age, 1741."

Against the wall of the south aisle is fixed a small obelisk, to the memory "of Master Richard Candish, of Suffolk, Esq."

"Candish derived from noble parentage,
Adorn'd with vertuous and heroicke parts,
Most learned, beautiful, devout, sage,
Graced with the graces, muses, and the arts,
Deer to his prince, in English court admir'd,
Beloved of great and honourable peers,
Of all esteemed, embraced, and desired;
Till death cut off his well-employed years.
Within this earth his earth entomb'd lies,
Whose heavenly part surmounted hath the skies.

"Promised and made by Margaret Countess of Cumberland."

Several sums of money have been given to this parish by different benefactors for apprenticing and clothing poor children, and the relief of the poor.

The parish of PANCRAS is of considerable extent, it is bounded on the north by Islington, Hornsey, and Finchley: the boundary towards Hornsey is the hamlet of Highgate, one third of which is in Pancras parish; on the west it is bounded by Hampstead and Mary-le-bone; on the south by St. Giles in the fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomsbury, and St. Andrew's Holborn; on the west it is bounded by St. James, Clerkenwell: the line of division being between the New River Head and Bagnigge Wells. The following hamlets are in this parish, viz Kentish Town, part of Highgate, Battle-bridge, Camden Town, and Somers Town.

At a place called the Brill in this parish were to be seen some years ago the vestiges of a Roman camp; a part of Somers Town now occupies the site. Dr. Stukely affirms the entrenchment to have been the camp of Julius Cæsar. He supposes
it

it to have extended 300 paces by 400; including a small moated site to the south of the church, and another to the north.

CANEWOOD, or KENWOOD, in this parish, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, is most beautifully situated. It was purchased by his lordship's father in 1755, of the Earl of Bute. Among the many elegant apartments the library is perhaps the most remarkable for its beauty. It was designed by Adams, and is 60 feet in length by 21 in breadth. In this room is a whole-length portrait of the late Lord Mansfield, by Martin, and a bust of him, by Nollekins. The pleasure grounds and the wood which gives name to the place include about 40 acres. In the plantations are some very fine cedars of Libanus, grown to a considerable height, with their leaders entire. One of them was planted by the late Lord Mansfield with his own hands.

The reservoirs belonging to Hampstead water-works are a great ornament to Kenwood.

“Pancras Church,” says Norden, “standeth all alone, as utterly forsaken, old, and weather-beaten, which for the antiquity thereof is thought not to yield to Paule’s in London. About this church have been many buildings, now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentish Town and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come there for they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be interred they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or church-yard, where no doubt it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection as if it laie in stately Paules.”

The church is a Gothic structure, built of stone and flints, which are now covered with plaister. It is very small, consisting only of a nave, and chancel, and at the west end a low tower, with a kind of dome. A visitation of this church, anno 1251, mentions.

mentions a very small tower, a good stone font, and a small marble stone, ornamented with copper, to carry the pax.

There is a very-ancient monument in the north wall of the chancel of Purbeck marble, with an elliptical arch, ornamented with quatrefoils; no inscription or arms remain.

The church and church-yard of Pancras have been long noted as the burial place of such Roman catholics as die in London, or its vicinity, almost every tomb here exhibits a cross and the initials R. I. P. (*requiescat in pace*) which initials, or others of the like import, are always used by the catholics upon their sepulchral monuments. The reason of this preferance is said to be, that before the Revolution in that country masses were said in a church in the south of France, dedicated to the same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England.

The monuments and memorials in Pancras church and church-yard are too numerous to be particularized here, among them are the following:

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Philadelphia, wife of Thomas Wollaston, Esq. of London, the date of which is concealed. It is of the seventeenth century; upon a small monument of veined marble, the effigies of the deceased is represented reclining on a bed, with an infant in her arms.

Upon the tomb of Abraham Langford, Esq. a celebrated auctioneer, who died in 1774, are the following lines.

“ His spring of life was such as should have been
Adroit and gay, unvex'd by care or spleen;
His summer's manhood open, fresh, and fair,
His virtues strict, his manners debonnaire;
His autumn rich with wisdom's goodly fruit,
Which every varied appetite might suit.

In polish'd circles dignified with ease,
And less desirous to be pleas'd than please.
Grave with the serious, with the comic gay,
Warm to advise, yet willing to obey.
True to the fond affections of the heart,
He play'd the friend, the husband, parent's part.
What needs there more to eternize his fame,
What monument more lasting than his name?"

The tomb of Mrs. Anne Cooper, who died in 1779, has the following epitaph, composed by her daughter.

" Ah! shade rever'd, this frail memorial take,
'Tis all, alas! thy sorrowing child can make,
On this faint stone to mark thy parent worth,
And claim the spot that holds thy sainted earth.
This clay-cold shrine, the corpse enshrouded here,
This holy hillock, bath'd with many a tear,
These kindred flowers that o'er thy bosom grow,
Fed by the precious dust that lies below,
E'en these rude branches that embrace thy head,
And the green sod that forms thy sacred bed,
Are richer, dearer, to this filial heart,
Than all the monuments of proudest art.
Yet, yet a little, and thy child shall come,
To join a mother in this decent tomb.
This only spot of all the world is mine;
And soon my dust, sweet shade! shall mix with
thine."

Upon the tomb of William Woollett, the celebrated engraver, who died in 1785, is the following inscription:—" William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty, was born at Maidstone in Kent, upon the 15th of August, 1735. He died the 23d, and was interred in this place on the 28th day of May, 1785." A monument has also been erected to his memory in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

The tomb of Count Haslang, who was buried here in 1783, is thus inscribed :

“ Hic conditum illustrissimus et nobilissimus Dominus Josephus Fransiscus Xaverius de Haslang Comes. Sancti Romani Imperii, &c. Ejus memoria omnibus Catholicus percara esse debet. Obiit 29 maii 1783, anno ætatis 83, legationis 42. R. I. P.”

Here lie deposited the remains of his late excellency I. F. X. de Haslang, Lord of the manors of Hochern, Kamer, Grebling, Hasreush, Langreuth, &c. hereditary grand master of Upper and Lower Bavaria, chamberlain and privy councillor, also envoy extraordinary to the court of London, from his serene highness Charles Théodore, Elector Palatine Duke of Bavaria, and Grand Commander of the illustrious order of St. George. Having lived in the practice of every social virtue, after a christian preparation, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator, regretted by an amiable sovereign, and lamented by all that knew him. May he rest in peace.”

The following chapels are in Pancras parish : Kentish Town Chapel was built in 1783 and 1784, Percy Chapel, in Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, about the year 1769 ; Fitzroy Chapel, about the year 1778 ; Bethel Chapel, at Somers Town, about the year 1787 ; and St. James Chapel, on the east side of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead.

In Tottenham Court Road, within this parish, is a large chapel belonging to the methodists of Mr. Whitefield's persuasion. It was built by subscription, under the auspices of that celebrated man, who was founder of the community. The first stone was laid on the 10th of May, 1756, and it was opened on the seventh of November following.

Mrs. Whitefield was buried in the chapel. Up-
on

on the monument to her memory, and that of her husband, who died in New England, is the following inscription :

“ In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitefield, aged 62 ; who, after upwards of 50 years strong and frequent manifestations of a Saviour’s love, and as strong and frequent strugglings with the buffetings of Satan, bodily sicknesses, and the remains of indwelling sin ; finished her course with joy, August 9, anno Dom, 1768 ; also to the memory of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, A. M. late chaplain to the Right Hon. the Countess of Huntington, whose soul, made meet for glory, was taken to Immanuel’s bosom, the 30th of September, 1770, and whose body now lies in the silent grave at Newbury Port, Near Boston, in New England, there deposited in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life and glory. He was a man eminent in piety, of an humane, benevolent, and charitable disposition, His zeal in the cause of God was singular, his labours indefatigable, and his success in preaching the gospel remarkable and astonishing. He departed his life in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

And, like his master, was by some despised ;

Like him by many others lov’d and prized.

But their’s shall be the everlasting crown,

Not whom the world—but Jesus Christ shall own.”

In the prosecution of his ministry, Mr. Whitefield made seven voyages to America. It was during his last visit to that continent that he died. On receiving the news of his death, the chapel was hung with mourning for six weeks ; the pulpit being decorated with escutcheons.

In the year 1758 Mr. Whitefield built twelve Almshouses for poor widows, near the chapel. They are allowed 2s. 6d. weekly out of the sacramental collections.

During

During the last 50 years the buildings in this parish have encreased in the proportion of 20 to one. The hamlet of Kentish Town has been nearly trebled within the last 30 years; Somers Town was begun in 1793; Camden Town in 1791. Both of these places are every day increasing in the number of houses.

There is a Charity School in this parish for instructing, clothing, qualifying for useful servants, and putting out to service the female children of the industrious poor of this parish; instituted by subscription in the year 1776. A benefaction of 200*l.* was given to this charity by Mrs. Cullen, and the subscription has been enlarged, so that between 30 and 40 children are now wholly maintained, cloathed, and educated.

The celebrated charity known by the name of the Foundling Hospital, is situated within the parish of Pancras, at the west end of Lamb's Conduit Street. It was instituted in the year 1739, for the maintenance and education of foundlings, and other poor children, who are admitted in their infancy, and remain in the hospital till the age of fourteen, when they are apprenticed either to trade or service. None are now admitted without a recommendation.

Among the principal benefactors to this institution may be reckoned G. F. Handel, who for several years performed his oratorio of the Messiah at the chapel, to very crowded audiences; and as he engaged the principal performers to contribute their assistance gratis, the profits to the charity were very considerable, in many instances not less than 1000*l.*

There are several valuable pictures in the hospital, particularly the original of Hogarth's March to Finchley; Moses presented to Pharaoh's daughter, by the same artist; Ishmael and Hagar, by Highmore; a Sea-piece, by Brooking; a sketch of the

the Charter-house, by Gainsborough; and portraits of Captain Coram, Dr. Mead, the Earls of Dartmouth, and Macclesfield, &c. Over the altar in the chapel is a painting by Cazali, representing the Wise Mens Offerings.

The Small Pox Hospital, near Battle Bridge Turnpike, was established in 1746. The king is patron; the names of the president, and other persons belonging to the establishment, are published annually in the court calendar.

Near Gray's Inn Lane, is the Welch Charity School, built about the year 1771. There are about 50 boys and 20 girls, born of Welch parents in or near London, having no parochial settlement at the place of their birth, wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. The funds of this institution have been encreased by several benefactions, among which should be particularly noticed that of Mr. Edward Williams, who left the residue of his estate (which amounted to nearly 2000*l*.) as a grateful remembrance, having received his education here.

Bagnigge Wells, a noted place of entertainment, is situated in this parish, between the New River Head and the Foundling Hospital. It was first opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water, one of which is chalybeate, and the other cathartic. Near Battle Bridge there is a spring called St. Chad's Well, the water of which is still in use. It is considerably diuretic and somewhat cathartic.

The Veterinary College, in Camden Town, was established in 1791.

ISLINGTON is situated about a mile east from the village of Pancras. This parish is extensive, containing about 3000 acres of land, almost the whole of which is meadow and pasture. The land is principally occupied by cowkeepers; milk and butter

having long been the staple commodities of the place.

The town of Islington is mentioned in Domesday as a place of considerable antiquity. In a field, called the Redmoat field, a short distance from the workhouse, towards the north-west, are some remains of trenches; in one corner of the field is a moated site, forming on the outside of the moat a square of about 100 paces. These are thought to be the vestiges of a Roman camp. The manor of Canonbury in this parish was confirmed to the prior and convent of St Bartholomew in Smithfield in 1253. After the Dissolution in 1539 it was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell; upon his attainder it reverted to the crown. Edward I. granted this manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; it at present is the property of the Earl of Northampton.— Canonbury House was used as a country residence by the priors of St. Bartholomew. The only part of the old mansion at present remaining is a lodging-house at the north-west corner of the site, which has a large brick tower, 17 feet square and 58 feet in height.

Lands in the manor of Highbury or Newington Barrow, in this parish, descend according to the strict custom of gavel-kind, being equally divided between male heirs in the same degree of consanguinity, and in default of male heirs among females in the same manner.

The site of Highbury mansion or castle is now occupied by the elegant villa of Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known for his attachment to philosophical pursuits, and particularly for the accuracy of his astronomical observations. Mr. Aubert has erected an observatory near the house, and furnished it with an excellent collection of instruments, particularly a very fine reflecting telescope, by Short, being the largest ever made by that artist.

Little St. John's Wood and Highbury Wood were part of the possessions of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. No traces of the woods remain.

The Crown Inn, in the Lower Street, Islington, is an ancient house, supposed to have been built by some opulent merchant. In the window of a large room on the ground floor are the arms of England, the city of London, the Mercer's Company, and another coat. There are several other very ancient built houses in the town. The Red Bull, near the church, is said by tradition to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh.

The parish Church, a handsome modern structure, is situated in the Upper Street. It is built of brick, with stone coins, cornices, &c. and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a stone spire at the west end. In the year 1787, when the church was repaired, it was found necessary to make some alterations in the vane, and one Thomas Birch, an ingenious basket-maker, undertook to inclose the the spire, from the balustrade to the vane with a case of wicker-work, and form within it a stair-case, affording a safe and easy passage to the top. This he performed in the course of two months, for the sum of 20l. but he reaped considerable profit from the permission he had to show his new mode of scaffolding. The price of admission was only sixpence. There are a great many monuments in the church and church-yard. In the latter, on the tomb of Thomas Gibbons, Esq. are the following quaint lines :

“ Livest thou, Thomas ? Yes ; with God on high.
 Art thou not dead ? Yes and here I lye :
 I, that with them on earth did live to die,
 Died for to live with Christ eternally.”

Among the charitable benefactions to this parish the following are the principal :

Richard Cloudesley, by his will, dated in 1517,
 K 2 gave

gave a parcel of ground called Stone-field, or the fourteen acres, then let at 7l. per annum to the church of Islington. It now produces 84l. per annum, which is distributed among the poor, at the discretion of the feoffees.

A Charity School for boys and girls was established at Islington in 1710, which has since been liberally supported by various benefactions.

Dame Sarah Temple left 500l. to purchase an estate, the profits of which should be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children of this parish.

Mr. John Davis, who died in 1793, left the sum of 2000l. three per cent, consols, for the purpose of building and endowing almshouses under the direction of his widow. Eight tenements were accordingly built, and are inhabited by poor aged women.

A large and commodious Work-house was built about 30 years ago, upon a spot of ground, given to the parish by Mrs. Amey Hill.

An Almshouse was founded by Mrs. Alice Owen, about three years before her death in 1613, for ten widows, and a Free-School adjoining for 30 boys, in that part of Islington within the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell: she directed that all the poor widows should be chosen out of Islington, 24 boys out of Islington, and the remainder out of Clerkenwell.—The master's salary was fixed at 20l. per annum, with the school house to live in, the study over the porch, and the garden for his recreation. The salary has been since considerably encreased.—“The foundation of these charitable institutions is said to have arisen from a pious resolution made by the foundress in her youth, in consequence of a providential escape; an arrow from the bow of an archer, who was exercising in Islington fields, having pierced the crown of her hat.”

The company of Clothworkers have two sets
of

of Almshouses at Islington ; the one for 10 men, the other for the same number of women.

We have already described the New River, which was begun by Sir Hugh Middleton, and compleated on Michaelmas-day 1613.

The following account of the ceremony used upon that occasion, was published at the time, and is reprinted in the *Biographia Britannia*: “ A troop of labourers, to the number of 60 and upwards, all in green caps alike, bearing in their hands the symbols of their several employments in so great a business, marching with drums before them, twice or thrice round the cistern, orderly presented themselves before the mount ; and after their departure the speech (being 48 lines in verse) ending thus :

“ Now for the fruits then :— flow forth, precious spring,

So long and dearly sought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee ; loudly sing
And with thy crystal murmurs strucke together
Bid all thy true well-wishers welcome hither.”

“ At which words the floodgates opened, and the stream was let into the cistern, drums and trumpets giving it a triumphant welcome ; and for the close of this their honourable entertainment a peal of chambers.”

Journey from Enfield to London ; through Edmonton, Tottenham, Stoke-Newington, Clapton, Hackney, and Hoxton.

ENFIELD was anciently called *Infen* or *Ensen*, from the fens with which it abounded. In *Dooms-day Book* it is called *Enfelde*.

A weekly market, to be holden at Enfield on Mondays, was granted by Edward I. to Humphrey de Bohun, and his wife (Elizabeth Countess of Holland, the king's daughter), and two annual fairs, one on, St. Andrew's day, the vigil ; and the day follow-

ing; the other for three days also at the assumption of the Virgin Mary. James I. granted a weekly market at Enfield on Saturdays; the profits of which were to be appropriated to the poor of the town.—The markets have been discontinued many years. Two fairs are still held, on the days inserted in our list.

Enfield was formerly noted for tanning of hides. The parish is very extensive; the town itself being but a very small part of what is generally denominated Enfield. Baker's Street, Four tree Hill, Bull's Cross, Ponders End, Enfield Highway, Enfield Chace, &c. being parts thereof. The soil for the most part is a strong loam, and supposed to be as fine wheat land as any in the kingdom. The circuit of the parish is about 30 miles. It contains about 6,430 acres of land, exclusive of the Chace.

The Church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth and till the middle of the fifteenth century. There are a great many monuments, some of them curious and interesting. On the tomb of Ann, daughter of Richard Guy, Esq. of Bushmead, in the county of Bedford, is a brass plate inscribed with the following epitaph:

“ Here lies interr'd,
One that scarce err'd
A virgin, modest, free from folly;
A virgin, knowing, patient, holy;
A virgin, blest with beauty here,
A virgin, crown'd with glory there.
Holy virgins, read, and say
We shall hither all one day,
Live well,—ye must
Be turn'd to dust.”

In the church-yard, among others, is the tomb of
John

John White, surveyor to the New River Company, dated 1741, upon which is the following singular epitaph :

“Here lies John White, who day by day,
 On river works did use much clay,
 Is now himself turning that way ;
 If not to clay, yet dust will come,
 Which to preserve takes little room,
 Altho’ inclos’d in this great tomb,”

“ I served the New River Company as Surveyor, from Lady day 1691 to Midsummer 1723.”

In the town, opposite to the church, was an ancient brick structure, built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovelle. Henry VIII is thought to have purchased it as a nursery for the royal children. Edward VI. went hence to the tower, on his accession to the crown. It was afterwards alienated, and is now the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq. Only a small part behind is left standing, the whole building in front being taken down ; and on the site of it are erected some small houses. In the garden is still a fine cedar of Libanus, planted about the middle of the seventeenth century. This tree is known to have been planted by Dr. Uvedale, who kept a flourishing school in the house at the time of the plague in 1665, and was a great botanist : tradition says, that the plant was brought immediately from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau.

Enfield Chase is mentioned by that name in a record of the reign of Edward II. before which time it was generally called the Great Park. The chase having been seized as crown land after the death of Charles I. it was divided into parcels, and sold to various purchasers. After the Restoration it was laid open again : woods and groves were replanted, and the whole chase stored with deer. But by an act of parliament in 1777, it was disforested. Part

of it was allotted to different parishes, and enclosed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres, and another part reserved to the crown, was afterwards sold in eight lots at the office of the dutchy of Lancaster.

Upon the chase are three lodges, distinguished by the names of the East Bailey, the West Bailey, and the South Bailey.

“ In April 1557 the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chase, by a retinue of twelve ladies, in white satin, on ambling palfries, and 20 yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the chase she was met by fifty archers in scarlet boots, and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow, winged with peacocks feathers. By way of closing the sport, the princess was gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck.”—*Norden.*

The next parish south-ward from Enfield is EDMONTON, anciently called Edelmieton. It is divided into four wards, distinguished by the names of Church Street, Bury Street, Fore Street, and South Street, and contains about 3,660 acres of land, exclusive of the allotment in Enfield Chase of 1231 *a.* 2 *r.* 6 *p.*

There are two fairs, known by the name of Beggar's Bush fairs, held in the parish on St. Giles's and Ascension Day, by virtue of the patent of King James I. granted in 1615. There is also a customary fair in the town of Edmonton, called a statute fair, which is now merely a holiday fair.

Edmonton Church is a large structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; at the west end is a square tower embattled. The windows of the chancel are gothic.

At the north-east corner of the chancel, is an ancient

ancient altar tomb of purbeck marble, richly ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. The arms and brass figures have been torn off.

In the south-east corner of the nave, is a monument with a depressed gothic arch, richly ornamented with foliage, to the memory of John Kirton, Esq. the fourth in descent from Alin Kirton, who died in 1362.

The following singular epitaph was formerly to be seen in the church-yard on a head-stone, now removed.

“ Hic jacet Newberry Will
Vitam finibet cum Cochix Pill
Quis administravit? Bellamy Sue
Quantum quantitat? nescio—scisne tu?
Ne sutor ultra crepidam.”

William Newberry died in 1695; he is said to have been a hostler at one of the inns, and to have lost his life in consequence of some improper medicines, administered by an ignorant fellow servant.

BUSH HILL PARK, in this parish, exhibits some very pleasing scenery. In the hall is a curious carving in wood, by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen. The architectural parts are particularly fine.

On Bush Hill, are to be seen the remains of a circular entrenchment, of considerable dimensions, by some supposed to have been a Roman camp, and by others a British oppidum.

The next town we pass through is Tottenham of Tottenham High Cross. This parish is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Nether ward, where stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle ward, comprehending Marsh Street, and Church End. 3. High Cross ward, containing the hall, the mill,

Page Green, and the High Cross. 4. Wood Green ward, comprehending all the rest of the parish, and more extensive than all the three other wards. At the Cross, which was once much higher, and gave name to the place, Queen Eleanor's corpse was rested, when it was brought from Lincolnshire, where she died, to London. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a little hillock, whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead, by Dean Wood.

The Church is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet which rises on Muswell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment, in which the parish business was formerly transacted. It was a few years since inhabited by Elizabeth Flemming, an alms-woman, who lived in it sixty years, and, according to her own account, passed her hundredth year on the 17th of March, 1790. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has indeed the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and surmounted with an obelisk.

Near the church is Bruce Castle. Among the ancient possessors of the manor of Tottenham was Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, from whom the manor-house obtained the name of Bruce Castle, which it still retains. The structure is partly ancient and partly modern. In the house, to the south-west, is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which serves as a dairy.

In a brick-field, on the west side of the road, is St. Loy's Well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and in a field, opposite the vicarage-house, rises a spring, called the Bishop's Well,

Well, of which the common people report many remarkable cures.

In Tottenham parish there are three Almshouses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable that it was erected by Balthazer Zanchez, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a protestant, and died in 1602. It is said that he lived in the house now the George and Vulture Inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England in a garter, supported by a lion and a griffin, and with the initials E. R. over another door is 1587. Here also is a Free School, of which, at the end of the last century, the celebrated antiquary Mr. William Baxter was master.

NEWINGTON, or STROKE NEWINGTON, is two miles from Edmonton. It is also called *Canduirum*. The church is a small low gothic structure, and belongs to the dean of St. Paul's. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of small trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor-house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abury, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated for thirty-six years with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. Mrs. Abury the daughter of Sir Thomas, whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father, and such a friend, ordered that this estate should be sold, and the produce distributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eade, Esq. and the produce, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed accordingly.

Newington Green, between Islington and Stoke Newington, consists of a handsome square, with a grass plot in the middle, and is partly in the parish of Islington and partly in that of Newington.

On one side of it is a meeting-house, of which
the

the late celebrated Dr. Price was minister many years. An old house in the centre of the south side is said to have been the residence of Henry VIII. and a foot-path in the neighbourhood retains the name of King Henry's walk. On the ceiling of this house are the arms and initials of James I. over the fire-place are the arms of Lord Compton.

The parish of HACKNEY, comprises the following hamlets and streets, viz. Clapton, Hommerton, Dorleston, or Dalston, Shacklewell, Kingsland; that part of Newington which lies on the east side of the high road, Church Street, Mare or Meer Street, Grove Street, and Well Street.

In the reign of Charles II. a water mill was erected on Hackney Marsh, at the instance of Prince Rupert, who had discovered a new and excellent method of boring guns, but the secret dying with him the undertakers suffered considerable loss.

In the reign of Richard II. the Duke of Gloucester and his party assembled in arms at Hackney, and remained while they sent John Lord Lovell, with the archbishop of York and others, to the king.

Queen Elizabeth was at Hackney in the year 1591.

Lands in this manor, as well as in that of the king-hold, descend according to the strict custom of gavel-kind, which makes all the sons co-hiers, and in default of issue the colatateral branches inherit in the same manner.

The parish Church is a new structure, built in a field adjoining to the old cemetery, in consequence of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose in 1792. The old church had subsisted ever since the reign of Edward II. The numerous monuments and inscriptions it contains are for the most part

served in Mr. Lysen's very entertaining work, "the Environs of London."

Near the church-yard gate, and adjoining to the street is an ancient building, thus described in the chantry roll at the augmentation office, which bears date i. Edward VI. "A tenement buylded by the parishioners, called the church-house, that they might meet together, and comen of matters as well for the king's business as for the churchie and parishe; worth 20s. per annum."

It appears by an inscription, still remaining on the front towards the street, that it was built in the year 1520.

The Free School was founded in the year 1616, by Mrs. Mary Audley, and endowed with 20l. per annum, for the education of twelve boys.

A Charity School was instituted in 1714, which has been supported ever since by charity sermons and voluntary subscriptions. Forty boys and forty girls are now clothed and educated in this school.

A third School for 30 boys and 30 girls was established in the year 1790. These are educated at the expence of the subscribers, but not clothed. The girls have been lately increased to forty, and are now formed into a school of industry, and their clothing is provided out of their earnings.

At KINGSLAND stood an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called Le Lokes. To the master and governors of which, in the year 1437, John Pope, citizen of London, left a rent charge of 6s. 8d. issuing out of certain houses in London. The hospital has been long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London. The Chapel has been repaired, and is still used as such, the chaplain being appointed by the governors of St. Bartholomew's. The building is very small, and of Gothic architecture.

In Church Street is an Alms-house, for six poor widows, founded by Dr. Spinston, in 1665. In Wells Street is another for six poor men, founded

by Henry Monger, Esq. in 1669, and a third at Clapton, founded by Thomas Wood, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in 1692, for ten poor aged widows.

In Hackney parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are situated the Temple Mills, so called from having once been part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, as they were afterwards, on the extirpation of that order, of the Knights of St. John.

An ancient house in Wells Street, let in tenements to poor people, and called St. John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

At HOMERTON the dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building has also been lately purchased here (to which a new wing is added) as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions. The subscription towards this institution amounted in a few weeks to upwards of 10,000l.

Hackney was the first village near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of Hackney coaches.

Journey from Stanmore to London; through Edgware, Hendon, Wroton, Hampstead, and Paddington.

STANMORE.

Dr. Stukely supposes that the ancient city of Sul-loniaca or Suelloniaca, mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, was in this parish, not far from Brockley Hill. Camden and Norden agree that it was on or near that hill. Great quantities of Roman antiquities, as coins, urns, gold rings, &c. have formerly been found in this neighbourhood, which perhaps gave rise to the proverb:

'No heart can think, or tongue can tell
What lies between Brockley Hill and Pennywell.'

An

An obelisk; with the following inscriptions, was erected some years ago, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the high-road, by Mr. Sharpe, who lived at Brockley Hill.—

On the east side :

“ *Circiter hæc loca stetit olim oppidum naturâ atque operâ.—Munitum Suellavorum, qui duce Cassivella-
no. Romanorum terga viderunt. Qualis et quanti
nominis fuit ille Britanniorum imperator cui summa
imperii bellicque administrando communi consilio
permissa erant, Cæsar in commentariis suis æternæ
memoriæ tradedit. Ab antique nomine burgo non
multo abludit tredienium Brockly cujus loci editioris
situm latus hoc orientali prospicit.*”

On the west-side :

“ *Antiquam sedem Cassiorum nunc Cassiburiam facies
hæc occidentalis spectat.*”

On the north side :

“ *Sylva de Burgo vel arci Cassivelani, Borghain dicta
a plaga Septentrionali sita est.*”

On the south side :

“ *Obeliscus hic mediam ostendit viam inter Londinum
olim Trinovantum et verulamium hodiè St. Albani
vicum præcipuam Cassiorum sedem.*”

The present Church was erected about the year 1632, on a piece of ground given to the parish by Mrs. Barbara Burnel, Sir Thomas Lake, and Mr. Robinson, a quarter of a mile from the site of the old church. It is built of brick, and consists of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower, overgrown with ivy at the west end. On the north side of the communion-table is a magnificent tomb, in memory of Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. at whose expence the church was built. He died 25th November, 1639. The inscription is on a large slab of black marble, supported by four pillars, under which lies the effigies of the deceased, upon a mat-

tress. On the south side of the altar is the monument of John Wolstenholme, Esq. son of Sir John Wolstenholme, Bart. and grandson of the last mentioned Sir John. Under a canopy of veined marble, supported by four pillars, is a black slab, on which are the effigies of the deceased, and his wife Dorothy Vere. He is represented lying on a mattress as a corpse, his lady, in a reclining attitude, as a mourner, habited in a close vest, with a necklace of beads, a small cap, and low head-dress.

In the adjoining parish of Stanmore Parva, or Whitechurch, at Canons, was the magnificent mansion, erected in 1712, by Mr. Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos. Vertue describes it as "a noble square pile, all of stone, the four sides almost alike, with statues in the front; within was a small square of brick, not handsome, the out-offices of brick and stone, very convenient and well disposed. The hall richly adorned with marble statues, busts, &c. The ceiling of the staircase by Thornhill; the grand apartments finely adorned with paintings, sculpture, and furniture. The columns which supported the building were all of marble, as was the great staircase, each step of which was one entire block, twenty feet in length. The whole expence of the building and furniture is said to have amounted to 200,000*l*. After the death of the duke his magnificent mansion was pulled down, and the materials sold by auction in the year 1747. The grand staircase is now in Lord Chesterfield's house in May Fair. An equestrian statue of George I. which stood in the park, is now in the centre of Leicester Square.

The villa erected upon the site of Canons was sometime the residence of Dennis O'Kelly, Esq. the well-known possessor of the famous horse Eclipse, whose bones lie buried in the park.

The parish Church was rebuilt at the expence of the Duke of Chandos, about the year 1715. It consists

consists of a chancel and nave, distinguished by the ascent of a step. The ceiling and walls were painted by Laguere; the Nativity and a Dead Christ, on each side the altar, by Belluchi. Behind is a recess for the organ, supported by columns of the Corinthian order; in the back ground, are paintings of Moses receiving the law, and Christ preaching.

On the north side of the church is a spacious light vault, built by the Duke of Chandos for the interment of his family. Over the vault is a large chamber, paved with marble, at the west end of which is the monument of James Duke of Chandos, the founder. His effigies, as large as life, is represented in the Roman habit, between his two first wives, who are in mourning attitudes. It has the following inscription:

“ In hopes of a joyful resurrection, here lyeth the body of the most noble James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Cærnarvon, Viscount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudely, and Baronet, Member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Costus Rotulorum of the county of Radnor, High Steward of Cantremeleruth, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland, Ranger of Enfield Chace, and one of the governors of Charter House, who was born June 6th, 1673, and departed this life August 9th, 1744, whose modesty ordered all encomiums on his tomb to be avoided; yet justice to his memory and truth tell the reader that, if a youth spent in constant application to business, which tended more to the good of his country and friends than his own, a whole life passed in acts of the greatest humanity and charity, forgiving every one, and giving to the utmost of his power, ended in an old age dedicated to patience, resignation, and piety, deserve from mankind gratitude and love, they are most strictly his due. He married first Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons in Middlesex; by whom he

left issue the most noble Henry Duke of Chandos. His second wife was Cassandra, daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, and sister of Thomas Lord Willoughby. His third wife was Lydia Catherine, daughter of John Vanhatum, Esq. and widow of Sir Thomas Davall, who was member of parliament, and died in the year 1714."

In this chamber there are several other monuments of the Chandos family.

There is a small Free School, in this parish, for the children of parishioners, and tenants of the manor, founded by Sir Launcelot Lake, in 1656, and endowed with certain lands, charged with the payment of 15l. per annum to the master; the residue to charitable uses.

Edgeware Church is situated near the centre of the town, by the road-side, and consists of a chancel and nave, which are of brick, and were rebuilt about the year 1764. At the west end is a low square tower, embattled, an old building of stone and flints. Among the monuments the most ancient is one to the memory of Randolph Nicol, dated 1658. Within the rails is a brass of an infant, three weeks old, viz. Anthonie, son of John Childe. 1599.

Francis Coventry, curate of this place, was author of a well-known romance, called "the Life of Pompey the Little," and wrote a poem, called "Penshurst," printed in Dodsley's Collections.

The beautiful village of HENDON derives its name from its elevated situation. It was anciently written Heandune, from Highendune, signifying a hill covered with wood. The village is scattered over a considerable tract of ground, and consists of several detached groups of houses, known by the names of Church End, Brent Street, Lawrence Street, Page Street, Dole Street, Burrows, Dallis, the Hyde, Mill Hill, Highwood Hill, Chile's Hill, Hocomb Hill, Goldhurst or Golden Green, and Golden Hill.

The parish of Hendon is in the hundred of Goare,
and

and is seven miles in length from north to south, and from two to four in breadth.

At the time of the Doomsday survey, the manor of Hendon was part of the demesnes of the church of St. Peter, Westminster, having been given to that monastery by Archbishop Dunstan. After the Dissolution it was granted to Sir William Hubert, by King Edward.

There was formerly a very remarkable cedar tree in the garden of Hendon House; it was blown down by the high wind on the 1st of January, 1779. Sir John Cullum gives its dimensions thus: the height 70 feet; diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches 100 feet; circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from six to twelve feet in girth. He adds that the gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones.

The Church is a handsome structure, consisting of a double chancel, a nave, two aisles, with octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the west end is a square embattled tower.

There are a considerable number of monuments in this church; among the more remarkable are the following:

In the north chancel is the monument of Sir William Rawlinson, Knt, one of the commissioners of the great seal, who died 11th May, 1703; his effigies, in white marble, is represented with a flowing peruke, and the chancellor's robe; underneath is a long Latin inscription.

In the same chancel is the monument of Edward Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, with the following inscription:

“To the pious memory of the Right Rev. Edward Fowler, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to which station he was advanced by King William, in the year 1691, for his known steadiness to the true interests of the church of England, and of his country;

country, in times of danger. He approved himself worthy of that dignity by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office, till disabled by age and bodily infirmities, he rested from his labours, and was in the 82nd year of his age admitted to partake of his reward. He departed this life August 26, 1714, and was interred in the grave of his first wife within this church, leaving behind him, in excellent treatises, published by himself, lasting monuments of learning, judgment, piety, and christian temper of mind. He was twice married: first to Ann, daughter of Arthur Barnardiston, of the Inner Temple, Esq. one of the masters of Chancery; she departed this life December 19, 1696. He had by her three sons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Susanna, Elizabeth, and Mary, of which Edward and Richard, Susan and Mary, survived him. His second wife, who likewise survived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor of London, Merchant."

Upon the tomb of Dr. James Parsons, in the church-yard, is the following inscription:

"Here (taken from his sorrowing family and friends, by the common lot of frail mortality) rests James Parsons, D. M. F. R. S. and S. of A. M. C. P. a man in whom the most dignifying virtues were united with talents the most numerous and rare; firm and erect in conscious conviction, no consideration could move him to desert truth, or acquiesce to her opponents. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, languages, and the fine arts, are largely indebted to his skill and industry, in each, for many important truths discovered in their support, or errors detected with which they were obscured; yet, though happy beyond the general race of mankind in mental endowments, the sincere christian, the affectionate husband, the generous and humane friend,

friend, were in him superior to the sage, the scholar, and the philosopher. Obiit April 4th, 1770, in the 66th year of his age."

In 1681 Robert Daniel left, by his will, 2000l. to be laid out in purchase of lands for the erection and endowment of an Almshouse, within 12 miles of London, for the support of six poor men and four poor women. The pensioners were to be 50 years of age, at the least, to be allowed 3s. a week each, and a loaf at Christmas, and to be clothed. A freehold estate in Oxfordshire was purchased with the money, and by a decree in Chancery, anno 1727, the house was ordered to be built at Hendon.

There is a good Charity School in this parish, in which about 80 children are educated and clothed.

Kingsbury Church is a small structure, consisting of a nave and a chancel, with a wooden turret and spire at the west end. Dr. Stukeley supposes it to stand within the site of a Roman camp, which was Cæsar's second station after he had passed the Thames.

There are no monuments of considerable antiquity, or particularly interesting; the most ancient is a tomb in the nave, of John Shepard, 1520, with a brass plate, on which is engraven the figure of the deceased.

Wilsdon Church is an ancient Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches. On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir John Franklyn, knt. with the following inscription:

"Here lyeth ye body of Sir John Francklyn, late of Wilsden in the countie of Middlesex, knight, who had to wife Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of George Purefoy, of Wadley, in the county of Berks, Esq. It was her happiness to make him the joyfull father of 10 sons and 7 daughters, and it is her pietie to
dedicate

dedicate this monument to ye preservation of his memory. He died in ye 48 year of his age, March ye 24, 1647. In four several parliaments he sat as member of ye House of Conimons; three as knight of the shire for this countie. He was never heard to swear an oath; never to speak ill of any man. He was wiser in the opinion of others than his own. To public services no man brought more integrity of zeal, lesse of himselfe. To the publicke sins and calamities of ye state no man less of fewell, more of sorrow. To his wife a man could not be more loving, more faithful. To his children and servants more fatherly; to his friends more free, more firm. He was truly eminently pious; humble, sober, just, hospitable, and charitable. These things, reader, it concerned thee to know of him. For that by these he still lives; and being dead yet speaketh. Farewell."

HAMPSTEAD, from its beautiful situation, is one of the most noted villages in the neighbourhood of London; it lies on the southern acclivity of a hill, about four miles from St. Giles's Church. The fine views of the metropolis, and the distant country, which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the hill on which the village is situated, are not the only beauties to be seen. The home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided with inclosures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is remarkably picturesque.

The parish of Hampstead lies in the hundred of Ossulston, and is bounded by Hendon, Finchley, Pancras, Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and Wilsdon. It contains 2169 acres of land, of which a very small proportion is arable.

On the side of Hampstead Hill, to the east of the town, is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with iron.

Some

Some Roman antiquities, consisting of sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, &c. were dug up in the Wells Walks at Hampstead, in the year 1774.

Hampstead Heath extends a mile every way, and affords some most beautiful prospects.

Besides the Long Room at Hampstead, in which company meet publicly on the Monday evenings to play at cards, &c. there is an Assembly Room, 60 feet long, and 30 wide, elegantly decorated.

To the south-west of the village is BELSYSE, once the fine seat of Charles Henry Lord Wotton, and afterwards of his half-brother Philip, second earl of Chesterfield; but in 1720 it was converted into a place of polite entertainment. It has, however, since become a private residence.

The old ruinous Church, which was a chapel to the lord of the manor, was pulled down some years ago, and a new one erected in its room. There is besides a handsome Chapel, near the Wells, built by the contributions of the inhabitants.

Among the inscriptions on the tombs in the old church, Mr. Lyson's records the following lines, written by J. Gilbert Cooper, in memory of Miss Booth, and of her two brothers, the children of Lord Delamere, by whose death the title became extinct:

“Heaven-ward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd,
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd
How pure the source from whence it flow'd;
Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding the appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh:
The saint may sleep but cannot die.”

“Rest undisturb'd, ye much lamented pair,
The smiling infant, and the rising heir,

Ah!

Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot
 In early promise of maturer fruit,
 If Death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom,
 And wither all their honours in the tomb?
 Yet weep not: if in life's allotted share
 Swift fled their youth—they knew not age's care."

And upon the tomb of Lieutenant John Frith, who died in 1788, is the following singular inscription, under an emblematical device, representing a rainbow, beneath which is the sun, in a double triangle:

"And there shall be a standard of Truth erected in the west, which shall overpower the enemy." May 12, 1786. This glorious phenomenon in Sol of the Almighty came down for my protection in latitude 15, on the Bahama sand banks, and where the spiritual cities of Sodom and Gomorrha came up, in the West Indies. Vide Revelations.

"Your dying embers shall again revive,
 "The phoenix souls of Friths are still alive."

PRIMROSE HILL, between Hampstead and Tottenham Court, has been also called Greenbury Hill, from the names of the three persons who were executed for the supposed assassination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither, after he had been murdered near Somerset House. But Mr. Hume, while he considers this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chuses however, to suspect that the magistrate murdered himself.

Among the benefactions to the poor of this parish, the most conspicuous is that of John Stock, Esq. who in 1781 gave the sum of 1000*l.* (which with the dividends that have accrued, and some donations from the trustees, purchased 2000*l.* three per cents), for the purpose of clothing, educating, and putting out apprentices, six fatherless boys and four girls; the former to receive 5*l.* as an apprentice-fee, and the

the latter 2l. Eight boys and six girls now receive the benefit of this charity.

KENTISH TOWN, three miles north of London, and near Hampstead, has been of late years much improved by the erection of several elegant residences. Here is a handsome chapel of ease to St. Pancras. In April 1798 died at this place John Little, Esq. in the 84th year of his age; the penury of whose life was a striking instance of the little utility of money in the possession of an avaricious man: Just previous to his death, he had denied himself the use of absolute necessities; yet on his effects being examined it appeared that he had 25,000l. in different tontines, 11,000l. in the 4 per cents. and landed property to the amount of 2000l. a year; all which went to an indigent brother, whom he had discarded years before for marrying, having himself the utmost antipathy to matrimony, on account of its attendant expences.

In the reign of Henry I. Godwin, a hermit, built a hermitage at Cuneburn (now Kilburne) in this parish; which he afterwards gave, with all the lands thereto belonging, to Emma, Christina, and Gunelda, three nuns, and the hermitage became a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict. At the Dissolution its possessions were valued at 74l. 7s. 11d. per annum, and the site was granted to John Earl of Warwick.

There are now no remains of the priory, but the site is very plainly to be seen in the abbey field, nearly adjoining to the tea-drinking house called Kilburn Wells. The abbey farm consists of about 46 acres.

The village of PADDINGTON is situated in the hundred of Ossulston. On the east it is bounded by Mary-le-bone, on the north by Wilsdon, on the west by a detached part of Chelsea and Kensington, on the south by Kensington, St. Margaret's Westminster, and St. George's Hanover Square.

The manor of Paddington was given by King Ed-

gar, to Westminster Abbey, which grant was confirmed by Henry I. King Stephen, and Henry II.

Paddington Church is a handsome modern building, erected in 1788, upon the Grecian model, with a portico of the Doric order, towards the south, and a cupola on the top.

The Grand Junction Canal terminates in a bason at Paddington, after running nearly 100 miles, from the village of Braunston in Northamptonshire, where it enters the Oxford Canal, and by which it is connected with the Coventry and Birmingham Canals, the Grand Trunk Canal, &c. thus forming a regular line of water communication from London into Lancashire and Yorkshire.

A passage boat, or packet, sets out from Paddington to Uxbridge every morning, exactly at eight o'clock, and sets out from Uxbridge, on its return, precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon. Another passage boat sets out from Uxbridge to London every morning at seven o'clock, and sets out on its return from Paddington to Uxbridge every afternoon at five precisely.

Every accommodation has been made at the canal head, for the convenience of a weekly market, held there for cattle, hay, &c.

A plan has been under consideration for opening a communication from this canal to the New Docks, Wapping.

There are a great many handsome houses in this village. Paddington House, a handsome brick edifice, on the east side of the Green, was built by Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne.

Westbourne Place was built by Isaac Ware, the architect; the situation is extremely pleasant, and so remarkably retired, that a person residing there could scarcely conceive himself to be in a parish adjoining that of St. George's Hanover Square.

Bayswater Tea Gardens, in this parish, were formerly the Botanic Gardens of Sir John Hill, who cultivated

cultivated there his medicinal plants, and prepared his Water Dock Essence and Balsam of Honey. The reservoir at Bayswater was intended for the supply of Kensington Palace, and the property was granted to the proprietors of the Chelsea water-works, upon the condition that they should keep the bason before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde Park wall, near Knightsbridge Chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London. It supplies that part of the city estates situated in and about Bond Street with water.

In the reign of Queen Anne Mary-le-bone Gardens was much frequented by persons of the first rank. It afterwards grew into disrepute, and is made, by Gay, in his Beggar's Opera, the scene of Macheath's debauch. In 1740 Mary-le-bone Gardens were opened for public breakfasts and evening concerts. Some of the first singers were generally engaged there, and fire-works were frequently exhibited. About the year 1778 the gardens were finally shut up, and the site let to builders. The ground is now occupied by Beaumont Street, part of Devonshire Street, and part of Devonshire Place.

In the year 1400 the old church of Tybourne, which was the original name of this parish) was removed by licence from Bishop Braybrook, it having been situated in a lonely place (on or near the site of the present court-house, at the corner of Stratford Place) subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments; and a new church was built on, or near, the site occupied by the present church.

In the year 1741 Mary-le-bone Church, being in a very ruinous state, it was taken down, and the present structure erected. In one of Hogarth's plates of the Rake's Progress, the monuments are represented as they stood in the old church, and the fol-

lowing verses, pointing out the vault of the Forsit family, were accurately copied from the originals :

“ These pewes unscrud and tane in sundir
In stone thers graven what is under:
To wit, a valt for burial ther is,
Which Edward Forset made for him and his.”

The two first lines are preserved in one of the galleries ; they are raised in wood, on the pannel of a pew.

Among the numerous monuments and memorials in this church are the following :

On the south wall that of George Mure, Esq. with the following inscription :

“ Sacred to the memory of George Mure, Esq. Colonel in the service of the East India Company. He went to India in the year 1747. He was a captain, and led the advanced guard at the battle of Plassey. He commanded the army employed against the Maratta Chief Madaju Sandia ; and by his judicious conduct negociated a peace with that chief in 1781, which laid the foundation of the general peace concluded with the Maratta States in 1782. With a delicate sense of honour, he had all the ardour of his profession as a soldier. He was amiable in his manners, generous in his disposition, affectionate and steady in his friendships. He returned to England in 1785, and died the first of August 1786, aged fifty-two years.”

Upon the tomb of James Ferguson, F. R. S. in the Church-yard, is the following inscription :

“ Here lies interred the body of James Ferguson, F. R. S. who blessed with a fine natural genius, by unwearied application (without a master) attained the sciences of astronomy and mechanics, which he taught with singular success and reputation. He was modest, sober, humble, and religious, and his works will immortalize his memory, when this small monument

monument is no more. He died 16th of Nov. 1776, aged 66."

There are eight private chapels, in this parish, belonging to the church of England : Oxford Chapel, built before 1739 ; Portland Chapel, about 1766 ; Bentinck Chapel, in 1772 ; Titchfield Chapel, 1774 ; Portman Chapel, in 1779 ; Quebec Chapel, about 1788 ; Margaret Street Chapel, first used as a place of worship, for the church of England, about 1789 ; and Brunswick Chapel in Upper Berkeley Street.

At the commencement of the last century Marylebone was a small village, nearly a mile distant from any part of the metropolis. Between the years 1715 and 1730 Cavendish Square, and several streets, on the north side of Tyburn road, were planned and built.

The Charity School in this parish was instituted in the year 1750, for instructing, clothing, and putting out apprentice the children of the industrious poor. The number of girls now in the school is about 50, the number of boys about 60. By the account of the rise and progress of this charity, printed in 1794, it appears that it had then a fund of 3900*l.* in the three per cents, arising from the donations of various persons,

The Middlesex Hospital in Charles Street, in this parish, was instituted in 1745, for sick and lame, and lying-in married women. Through the munificence of an unknown benefactor, an establishment was provided in this hospital for persons afflicted with cancer.

On the north side of Oxford Road, near Stratford Place, were some ancient conduits belonging to the city of London. Near them stood the lord-mayor's banquetting house, where the city officers resorted, when they went to view the conduit. It was pulled down in 1737, when the springs were arched over.

The place of public execution for criminals convicted

victed in the county of Middlesex, was formerly in the parish of Mary-le-bone, at the end of Park lane, not far from Tybourn turnpike.

The Workhouse of this parish is particularly deserving of notice. It is situated in the Paddington New Road, near the upper end of Baker Street. It was built in 1775, and contains sometimes more than 1000 persons. This house and the Infirmary adjoining, as a parochial concern, excite admiration. The workshops, wash-house, laundry, wards, kitchen, bakehouse, chapel, and officers' rooms, are excellently adapted to their different purposes. Dr. Hooper, the medical resident, politely shews the whole to any medical or other gentlemen applying to him for the purpose.

Journey from Shepperton to London ; through Sunbury, Hampton, Teddington, Twickenham, and Isleworth.

Near Shepperton is an inclosed ground, called *Warr Close*, where have been dug up spurs, swords, &c. and great quantities of human bones ; and at a little distance to the west, part of a Roman camp, described by Dr. Stukely, who gives an engraving of it. According to tradition, Coway Stakes, about half a mile west from Shepperton, was the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. Mr. Gale confirms this tradition, by describing a large Roman camp, double trenched, on the top of a high hill, directly south, about a mile and a half from the ford, and pointing to it, where he supposes Cæsar rested his troops after the passage. Aubrey describes it a quarter of a mile from Shepperton, near the Thames, of near 30 acres, double trenched, the rampart single, neither high nor great.

HAMPTON COURT is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston. This palace was magnificently built with brick, by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up

two hundred and eighty beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to King Henry VIII. who in return suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts, adorned with buildings, which in that age were so greatly admired by all foreigners as well as natives, that the learned Grotius says of this place :

“Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britan-
nus

Hampton curia, tuos consultat ille lares :
Contulerit toto cum sparsa palatia mundo,
Dicet, ibi Reges hic habitare deos.”

i. e. “If any Briton can be ignorant what wealth is, let him repair to Hampton Court, and there view all the palaces of the earth: on comparing them he will say, “These are the residence of kings, that the abode of the gods.”

The Park and Gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference. The whole palace consists of three quadrangles. The first and second are gothic; but in the latter is a most beautiful colonade of the ionic order; the columns in couples of the same order, built by Sir Christopher Wren.

Charles I. was a state prisoner in this palace; Cromwell afterwards resided here, and it was occasionally inhabited by Charles and James II. It was the favourite residence of William III. and frequently occupied by Anne and George I. and II. but his present Majesty has never resided here.

By order of Queen Caroline, the great hall was erected into a theatre, with the intention of having two plays acted every week, during the residence of the court; but only seven plays were performed.

In

In this were some rich and elegant wrought tapestry and pictures, by the first masters : among others were the celebrated cartoons by Raphael, removed about thirty years ago to the Queen's Palace at Buckingham House, and since to Windsor Castle.

The park and gardens are very beautiful. In the Wilderness is a maze, which furnishes much amusement to those who do not understand the secret by which it is entered. In the grape-house is the famous vines, which in one year produced 2,200 bunches of grapes, averaging one pound weight each.

HAMPTON WICK is situated at the end of Kingston Bridge, a mile and a half to the north-east of the palace. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a print, which the neighbours who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription :

“ Timothy Barnet, of Hampton-Wick in Middlesex, shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it) by a vigorous application to the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people.”

Bushy Park is situated between Teddington and Hampton Court. It is a royal demesne, with a ranger, appointed by the crown, at present enjoyed by the Duke of Clarence.

TEDDINGTON, about one mile from Twickenham, was for some time the residence of the celebrated quaker William Penn. The letter wherein he clears himself from the charge of being a papist is dated Oct. 24, 1688, from Teddington.

Teddington Church is a small brick structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles. The east window has the appearance of considerable antiquity. There are many interesting monuments
and

and memorials in this church ; among them are the following :

Near the communion-table the monument of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, an eminent lawyer, who died 25th June, 1674. On the east wall of the north aisle the monument of Margaret Woffington, a celebrated actress, who died the 18th Oct. 1720, aged 39 years ; and in the vestry the tomb of Dr. Stephen Hales, who was clerk of the closet to the late Princess of Wales, and minister of this parish 51 years. He died the 4th of January 1761, aged 84 years. Dr. Hales is well known in the literary world, by his excellent treatises on statics, his book on ventilators, and several other valuable publications. A monument, was erected to the memory of Dr. Hales in Westminster Abbey, at the expence of the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Paul Whitehead, Esq. the poet-laureat, was buried at Teddington ; but there is no memorial to his memory here.

There is a small School at Teddington for teaching girls to knit and read, founded by Lady Bridgeman, who died in 1697.

Twickenham Church is situated near the water side. The body of it is modern, and constructed of brick, the tower is an ancient gothic structure of stone. In this church there are a great many monuments and interesting memorials. Bishop Warburton erected a monument in this church to the memory of Pope, with his bust in white marble, placed over the gallery, on the north wall, with the following inscription :

“ Alexander Pope. M. H. Gulielmus Episcopus Glocestriensis amicitiae causa fac cur. 1761.

Poeta loquitur.

For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Heroes and kings, your distance keep,
In peace let one poor poet sleep ;

Who

Who never flatter'd folks like you :
Let Horace blush and Virgil too."

The monument of Mrs. Clive, the celebrated actress, is in this Church.

On the outer wall of the church is the monument of Mary Beach, Pope's nurse ; with the following inscription :

"To the memory of Mary Beach, who died November 5, 1725, aged 78. Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for thirty-eight years, in gratitude to a faithful old servant, erected this stone."

Mr. Lysons has given the following extract of two curious entries in the beginning of the most ancient of the register books of the parish, to "shew in what manner the good people of Twickenham settled their differences in the 16th century."

"The fourth day of April, in 1568, in the presence of the hole paryshe of Twycknam was agreement made betwyxt a Mr. Packer and hys wyffe, and Heine Rytte and Sicyllye Daye, of a slander brought up by the sayde Rytte and Sicyllye Daye upon the afore-said Mr. Packer."

"The 10th daye of April, 1568, was agreement made between Thomas Whytt and James Herne, and have consented that whosoever geveth occasion of the breaking of Christian love and charity betwyxt them to forset to the poor of the parysh 3s. 4d. being dulye proved."

In the parish chest, among other records, is a deed of the abbess and convent of Sion, dated 22 Henry VI. by which a tribute of 20l. per annum, formerly paid by the tenants of Isleworth manor (in the parishes of Isleworth, Heston, and Twickenham) is remitted. The initial letters are richly illuminated.

In the year 1720 John and Frances West. gave, by indenture, certain lands, then producing 24l. 8s.
per

per annum, for the support of as many children in Christ's Hospital as the rent would admit of, at the rate of 10*l.* per annum for each, to be put out apprentices in the same manner as other children in the hospital; 20*l.* being paid with every boy and 5*l.* with every girl. One fifth of the children to be of the parish of Twickenham, and chosen by the inhabitants in vestry. There are generally two girls and one boy upon this foundation. The said John and Frances West, by indenture, dated in 1718, gave some houses, then let for 35*l.* per annum to blind kindred; in default of which to blind persons of certain parishes, of which Twickenham was one. Frances West afterwards, by her will (bearing date 1723) gave other houses, then let at 250*l.* per annum, and the sum of 2,650*l.* to be laid out in lands, the rents to be appropriated to certain charitable uses in her will specified; which being fulfilled, the residue was to be divided into three parts; one of which to be given to blind men or women, 50 years of age or upwards, in sums of 5*l.* to each; a fourth of which pensioners to be of the parish of Twickenham.

There are in this parish two Charity Schools; one for boys, in which there are thirty, clothed and educated; and another for girls, in which twenty are clothed and taught.

Many years ago there was a custom at Twickenham of dividing two great cakes in the church, upon Easter day, among the young people.— This custom was abolished by order of parliament:

Isleworth Church is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is an ancient stone tower of gothic architecture, overgrown with ivy on the north, west, and south sides. Among the monuments in this church, there is a very handsome marble monument, on the south side of the chancel, to the memory of Mrs. Anne Dash, better known by the name of Tolson, a great benefactress

benefactress to this parish. Mr. Lysons gives the following interesting particulars of this lady's history, extracted from her epitaph: "She was the daughter of George Newton, Esq. of Duffield, in the county of Derby; and having been twice married, first to Henry Sisson, afterwards to John Tolson, was in her second widowhood reduced to narrow circumstances, and obliged to set up a boarding school, as a means of procuring a livelihood; but blindness having rendered her unfit for that employment, she became an object of charity. In the mean time Dr. Caleb Colesworth, a physician, who had married a relation of Mrs. Tolson died (anno 1741) having amassed in the course of his practice 150,000*l*, the greater part of which, being upwards of 120,000*l*. he left to his wife, who surviving him only a few hours died intestate, and her large fortune was divided between Mrs. Tolson, and two others, as the nearest of kin. With a due sense of this signal deliverance and unexpected change from a state of want to riches and affluence, she appropriated, by a deed of gift, the sum of 5,000*l*. to be expended, after her decease, in building and endowing an almshouse at Isleworth, for six poor men and six poor women. This lady died in the year 1750, aged 89, having married, subsequent to the deed of gift, a third husband, Mr. Joseph Dash, merchant.

Besides the Almshouses erected in pursuance of Mrs. Tolson's benefaction, there is another, founded by Sir Thomas Ingrane, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in 1664, for six poor women; the income of which amounts to about 80*l*. per annum.

Mrs. Mary Bell, in 1738, built an Almshouse for six poor women, to whom, by her deed, dated 1764, she gave an annuity of 5*l*. 4*s*. and a subsequent bequest of a house and land, producing fifteen pounds per annum.

Dame Elizabeth Hill, in the year 1330, founded
a School]

a School for the educating and maintaining of young maids or girls not vagrants or bastards, but fatherless and without friends to help them. Her endowment of this school has been considerably encreased by subsequent benefactions.

Mr. William Chilcot, in 1658, left the sum of 211. per annum, for the purpose of apprenticing poor children.

STRAWBERRY HILL, the seat of the late Lord Orford, and now of the honourable and ingenious Mrs. Damer, is the chief ornament of Twickenham. It is built in the gothic style, within and without, from models of cathedrals in various parts of the kingdom. The windows also are ornamented with stained glass. The house is not large, nor the rooms numerous, but the pictures, sculptures, reliques, antiques, books, and curiosities of every kind, are of inestimable value. The rooms consist of the little parlour, the blue breakfasting room, the library, the star-chamber, the Holbein chamber, the gallery, the great bed chamber, and the small library. The garden is laid out with great taste, and contains a gothic chapel, in which is a curious mosaic shrine. The house may be viewed by tickets, which admit four persons at once, any time between May the 1st. and October the 1st, on application to Mrs. Damer, either at Twickenham, or her town-house, No. 18, Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

Pope's House, on the banks of the Thames, is a beautiful villa, formerly the residence of Mr. Pope, whose favourite employment was to improve his house and gardens. Every memorial relative to the poet has been preserved with religious care.

Whitton Place is another of the numerous houses near Twickenham which deserve to be visited by the stranger. Having been inhabited by two eminent artists, Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir William Chambers, each of them exercised his

own professional skill in the embellishments of the house and gardens.

Journey from Stratford to London; through Poplar, Limehouse, and Stepney.

BOW BRIDGE. Leland gives in his collection the following account of this bridge: "Matilda, wife of Henry I. having herself been well washed in the river, caused two bridges to be builded, in a place one mile distant from the old ford, of the which one was situated over Lee, at the head of the town of Stratford, now called Bowe, because the bridge was arched like unto a bowe, a rare piece of work, for before that time, the like had never been seen in England. The other over the little brooké, commonly called Chamelse Bridge. She made the king's highway of gravel, between the two bridges. Moreover she gave manors, and a mill commonly called Wiggen Mill, to the abbess of Barkins, for the repayinge of the bridges and highwaie. But afterwards Gilbert de Mountfichet founded the abbey of Stratford in the marishes the abbot whereof, by giving a piece of money, purchased to himself the manors and mill aforesaid, and covenanted to repair the bridges and way; till at length he laid the charge upon one Godfrey Pratt, allowing him certain loaves of bread daily, that he should repair the bridges and way, who being holpen by the aid of travellers, did not only perform the charge, but also was a gainer to himself; which thing the abbot perceiving, withholdeth from him part of the bread promised, whereupon Godfrey demandeth a toll of the way-faring men, and to them that denyed he stopped the way, till at length wearied with toils, he neglecteth his charge, whereof came the ruin of the stone bridge and way."

Stratford Church is built of flint and stones, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated

rated from the nave by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. The tower is of stone, square and plain. It was founded in the reign of Edward III. as a chapel of ease to Stepney.

The Chapel at Poplar was erected about the year 1654, and almost wholly rebuilt by the East India Company in 1776. It is a brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles.

Upon the tomb of William Curtis, Gent. commander in the East India Company's service, who died in 1669, are the following quaint lines :

“ Who in his life fifty years did stand,
And to East India did bear command ;
Who in his life-time kept not fast his door,
And afterwards provided for the poor
Sixty pounds per annum for ever.”

Adjoining Poplar Chapel is an hospital, containing 22 tenements, founded by the East India Company, for the widows of inferior officers and seamen, who receive weekly or quarterly payments, varying according to the rank which their husbands bore in the service.

Stepney Marsh, or the Isle of Dogs, adjoining Poplar, on the left is a tract of land lying within the curve, which the Thames forms between Ratcliff and Blackwall. Its contents, according to a survey taken in 1740, is 836 acres. It is celebrated for the richness of its pasture, which is such that lean cattle, when turned into it soon fatten and grow to a great size. A story is told here of a butcher, who undertook to furnish a weekly club at Blackwall, all the year round, with a leg of mutton of 28lb. weight, cut from a sheep fed in Stepney Marsh.

There was formerly a chapel in the Isle of Dogs called the Chapel of St. Mary in Stepney Marsh. It is now converted into a neat farm-house, which stands upon the same foundation. It exhibits no

remains of antiquity, except in the lower part of the walls, which are of small stones and flints.

The West India Docks, the site of which is wholly on the Isle of Dogs, were undertaken in pursuance of an act of parliament, obtained for the purpose; in the year 1799, entitled the Wet Dock Act. The entrances into them are at Blackwall and Limehouse. They are intended to receive the whole of the West India trade. The northern dock for unloading inwards covers a space of thirty acres, and is capable of obtaining from two to three hundred sail of ships. The smaller dock, situated to the south of the former, covers an area of twenty-four acres, and is intended solely for the loading outwards. Both docks are surrounded by a series of immense warehouses.

The proprietors of this capital improvement are stiled the "West India Dock Company." They commenced their undertaking with a subscription of 500,000*l.* and are impowered to encrease it to 600,000*l.* if necessary. They are reimbursed by a tonnage of 6*s.* upon the burthen of every ship which enters the docks; for wharfage, landing, housing, weighing, cooperage, and warehouse room, they are entitled to certain rates upon all goods that are discharged, such as 8*d.* per cwt. upon sugar, 1*d.* per gallon upon rum; 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon coffee; 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon cotton, wool, &c. &c.

To enable shipping in the passage up and down the Thames to avoid the circuitous and inconvenient course round the Isle of Dogs, a canal has been cut across the peninsula, through which, upon paying certain moderate rates, all ships, vessels, and craft, will be permitted to pass in their passage up and down the Thames.

The Wapping docks are made in the angle formed by the Thames, between Hermitage Dock and Shadwell Dock. An immense dock, called St. George's Dock, covers the space, extending from
Virginia

Virginia Street almost to Old Gravel Lane in one direction, and in the other from Artichoak Lane to the south side of Penington Street. This dock alone is capable of containing two hundred ships, with room for shifting. Another dock, called Shadwell Dock, adjoining to the other, will hold about fifty ships. The entrance to the dock is, from the Thames, by three basons, capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft, and the inlets from the Thames into the basons are at the old Hermitage Dock, at Old Wapping Dock, and Old Shadwell Dock.

The capital of the company is 1,200,000*l*. The ultimate profits upon the shares are limited to 10 per cent and interest, which it is sure to realize.

On the 26th June 1802, the foundation-stone of the bason was laid by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the first stone of a tobacco warehouse, which is the largest in the world; the roof of which covered six acres of ground; and also the first stone of a range of warehouses, for general merchandize, were laid at the same time. The warehouses for the reception of tobacco are situated at the eastern extremity; they are two in number. The largest is seven hundred and sixty-two feet long; and one hundred and sixty feet wide; equally divided by a strong partition-wall, with double iron doors, the smallest is two hundred and fifty feet by two hundred. Both of them consist of a ground floor and vaults; the first is wholly to be applied to the reception of tobacco, the cellars, in the smaller warehouses, are appropriated to the housing of wines. They are solely under the care and controul of the officers of the customs, the proprietors of the docks having nothing more to do with them than to receive the rent.

At the eastern extremity of the hamlet of Poplar is BLACKWALL, a place long noted for its ship yards

yards and docks. The dock here, belonging to John Perry, Esq. is capable of receiving 28 East Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen. Its extent, with the embankments and adjoining yard, is 19 superficial acres.

There are various charitable institutions for the poor of this parish, such as almshouses, &c. but none sufficiently remarkable to require particular notice here.

The hamlet of Ratcliffe, in the western division of the parish, was nearly destroyed by a dreadful fire, which broke out on the 23d of July, 1794, and consumed 455 houses out of 1150, and 36 warehouses.

The parish of STEPNEY is divided into four hamlets: Ratcliffe in which the church is situated; Mile End Old Town; Mile End New Town, and the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall. Each of them has distinct officers, and they are all situated within the presinct of the Tower hamlets.

The ancient name of this place was Stibenhede, Stebenhythe, and at the time of the Doomsday survey the manor was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the bishopric of London. In the parish of Bethnal Green there is an ancient house, called the Bishop's House, which most probably was the manor-house, where the bishops of London formerly resided. Roger Niger died at Stepney, anno 1241; Bishop Baldock, who dates many of his public acts from Stepney, also died there in 1313. Ralph Stratford died at Stepney in 1355; Braybrooke, who was lord chancellor, spent much of his time at Stepney; he died in 1404.

King Charles II. by letters patent, dated in 1664, instituted a weekly court of record within the manor of Stepney, and by the same patent granted a weekly market at Ratcliff Cross, and an annual fair at Mile End Green, or any other convenient place within the manor. The market is now held in Whitechapel,

Whitechapel, and known by the name of the Haymarket. The fair is kept at Bow, as mentioned in our list.

Stepney Church is a large gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of different stiles, but for the most of that which prevailed in the fourteenth century. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls, with pointed arches. On the north side is a marble monument, with a groined elliptical arch (under which is an altar tomb) to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, knight, citizen and mercer of London. He was lord mayor in 1486 and 1495. The other monuments and memorials in this church are too numerous to describe here.

In the parish register is the entry of the burial of Roger Crab, Gent. of Bethnal Green, on 14th September, 1680. Of this eccentric character Mr. Lysons gives the following curious particulars: "The most we know of him is from a pamphlet (now very rare) written by himself, and entitled, "The English Hermit, or the Wonder of the Age." It appears from this publication that he had served seven years in the parliamentary army, and had his skull cloven to the brain in their service; for which, however, he was so ill requited that he was sentenced to death by the Lord Protector, and afterwards suffered two years imprisonment. When he had obtained his release, he set up a shop at Chesham, as a haberdasher of hats. He had not long been settled there before he conceived the strange notion that it was a sin against his body and soul to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or living creature, or to drink wine, ale, or beer. Thinking himself at the same time obliged to follow literally the injunction given to the young man in the gospel, he quitted business, and disposing of his property gave it among the poor, reserving to himself only a small cottage

cottage at Ickenham, where he resided, and a rood of land for a garden, on the produce of which he subsisted at the expence of three farthings a week ; his food being bran, roots, dock-leaves, mallows, and grass, his drink water.

SHADWELL was a hamlet to Stepney, until the year 1669, when it was separated by act of parliament, and made a parish itself. Its extent is very small, being only nine hundred and ten yards in length, and seven hundred and sixty in breadth. It is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers connected with the shipping, such as ship-chandlers, biscuit-bakers, wholesale butchers, anchor-smiths, coopers, &c. There is also a distillery and a brewery in this parish.

The church is a brick structure, erected in the year 1656. It consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a square low tower. There are a great many monuments and memorials both in the church and church-yard, but none particularly interesting.

There is a good Charity School in this parish, instituted in the year 1722, at which 45 boys, and 35 girls, are clothed and educated.

There is also a School for the children of dissenters, in which 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated.

Shadwell water-works were first established in 1669. They serve a district containing nearly 10,000 houses, besides public buildings, extending from the Tower of London to Limehouse Bridge, and from Whitechapel to the river Thames.

About 70 years ago a mineral water of a very powerful nature was discovered by Walter Berry, Esq. in sinking a well in Sun Tavern fields. It was found upon analysis to be impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, steel, and antimony. It is very serviceable as an antiscorbutic, and in all cutaneous disorders.

Limehouse Church was one of the fifty new churches built by act of parliament; the foundation

tion was laid in the year 1712, and it was completed in 1724; but not consecrated until six years after. The building is of Portland stone, after a design of Hawkesmore. This church contains no monumental inscription.

There are two Charity Schools in this parish, one taking in the hamlet of Poplar, the other for Limehouse only. In the latter 35 girls and 15 boys are clothed and educated. They are both supported principally by annual subscriptions and collections at charity sermons.

The parish Church of Newington Stoke was rebuilt in 1562, by Willian Patten, Esq. lessee of the manor. Over the north door is the date, with these words *Ab Alto*. In 1716 and 1723 the church was considerably enlarged.

On the north wall of the chancel is a very handsome monument (by Banks) to the memory of Sir John Hartopp, Bart, who died in the year 1762.

On the south wall is a marble monument, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, to the memory of John Dudley, Esq. who died in 1580. His effigies (in armour) and that of his wife; in the dress of the times, are represented in kneeling attitudes. Underneath is a Latin inscription.

The roll of Mr. Dudley's funeral expences is printed in the second volume of the *Bibl. Topograph. Britan.* from a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Leicester.

On the north side of Mile-end Road are two large burial grounds, belonging to the Portuguese Jews; and a third which belongs to the German or Dutch Jews. The Hebrew appellation of these cemeteries signifies "the House of the Living."

The tombs are some of free-stone, others of marble. Some of them are ornamented with emblematical devices, and basso-relievos, representing portions of scripture history. On the tomb of Mrs. Ximenes, who died in childbed, is a rose just plucked,

plucked, a bud remaining on the stalk, with this inscription : “ Oh, spare the bud.” The inscriptions are principally in Hebrew and Portuguese ; some are in English. On the tomb of Isaac Alvarez Nunez, dated 1683, are the following lines :

“ Under this marble, all that’s left behind,
Of Isaac Alvares Nunez lies confin’d.
Of Hebrew race, by birth a Portugal,
In London his abode and funeral:
Whose far-gain’d knowledge in mysterious gems
Sparkled in the European diadems.
A loving husband, a tender parent, a true friend ;
Sincere in all his dealings to the end :
And this, to give his name continued life,
The monument of a most loving wife.”

An Hospital of the Portuguese Jews, for their sick and diseased poor, and lying-in married women, was established in 1748. Another was erected at Mile-End, in 1793, which is remarkably neat and commodious. Adjoining to the Hospital is an Alms-house for 12 aged persons, who are provided with food and clothing,

The principal manufactures in the hamlet of Mile-End Old Town, are Mr. Minish’s hartshorn manufacture, and several rope works.

There was formerly a Lazar-house or Hospital, at Mile-End, dedicated to our Saviour and St. Mary Magdalen, of which John Mills, was proctor in the year 1551, and Henry Smith in 1589.

On the north side of Mile End Road are the Trinity Alms-houses, founded, in the year 1695, by the corporation of the Trinity House, on ground given for the purpose by Capt. Mudd. They are 28 in number, and intended for the residence of decayed commanders of ships, or mates, and their wives or widows. Their pensions are 18l. per annum, and a chaldron and a half of coals. In the centre of the quadrangle is the statue of Capt. Sandos, who died in
1721,

1721, having bequeathed the sum of 100l. and the reversion of an estate in Lincolnshire, of 147l. per annum to the charity. The statue was erected in 1746, when the estate dropped in.

On the north side of the quadrangle is a very neat chapel, in the windows of which there is some painted glass, which was removed from the Old Hall of the Trinity House, at Deptford, when it was taken down in 1786.

Bancroft's Hospital, on the same side of the road, was founded by Francis Bancroft, citizen and draper of London, who in 1727, bequeathed the sum of 4000l. or 5000l. for the purchase of a piece of ground within the bills of mortality, and erecting thereon alms-houses for the reception of 24 poor old men, with a convenient chapel, and a school room for 100 boys, and dwelling-houses for two masters. He left all the residue of his fortune, after the payment of a few legacies, for the endowment of the hospital. The pensioners now receive 18l. per annum. The boys, who are appointed by the Draper's Company, are clothed and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of seven and ten, and suffered to remain till 15, when by Mr. Bancroft's will, they are allowed the sum of 4l. for an apprentice-fee, or 2l. 10s. to fit them out for service. The will is in print, as well as the rules and orders for the pensioners and boys. In the will is the following singular clause:—"My body I desire may be embalmed within six days after my death, and my entrails to be put in a leaden box, and included in my coffin, or placed in my vault, next the same, as shall be most convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead, and the top or lid thereof be hung with strong hinges, neither to be nailed, screwed, locked down, or fastened any way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like the top of a trunk."

Journey from Uxbridge to Acton.

UXBRIDGE consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, and parochially a hamlet to Hillingdon, whose liberties extend nearly one-third of the town, and remain unpaved; the rest of the town being paved and lighted by act of parliament. Uxbridge is not a corporation town, but has a large corn-market on Thursday. A new market-house was erected about 30 years ago, near the church. The cemetery or church-yard is at some distance from the church, to the south. The river Colne runs in two streams at the west end of the town, with a stone bridge over the main branch; and the canal from the Thames at Brentford to Braunston runs near and parallel to the river. Near the canal is an ancient building, called the Treaty House, or Plan House, where the commissioners of King Charles I. and the parliament met in 1644, and entered into a negociation, which, however, proved fruitless. The town of Uxbridge gives the title of earl to the noble family of Paget.

GREAT and LITTLE HILLINGDON, are two villages near Uxbridge. In the church-yard of Great Hillingdon is a remarkable high yew-tree, which by the parish-book appears to be above 200 years old. Hillingdon House, near these two villages, is the seat of the Marchioness of Rockingham: the grounds are picturesque and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HAYES is three miles from Uxbridge; it has a large handsome church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented: it contains several ancient monuments and some of a more modern date.

ACTON is supposed to derive its name from the number of oak trees growing there; *ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying an oak. About a mile to the north are some medicinal springs, called Acton Wells, which about the middle of the 18th century, were in much repute, and an assembly-room was erected for the accomodation of the company; they belong to the Duke of Devonshire.



LONDON.



St. Pauls.



Covent Garden Theatre.

LONDON.



Westminster Abbey.



British Museum.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITIES OF
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

LONDON

Is situated in the latitude of 51 degrees, 31 min. north, at the distance of 500 miles south-west of Copenhagen; 190 west of Amsterdam; 660 north-west of Vienna; 225 north-west of Paris; 690 north-east of Madrid; 750 north-west of Rome; and 1500 north-west of Constantinople.

It extends from east to west along the banks of the river Thames, being distant from the sea sixty miles. It consists of three principal divisions; the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark; with their respective suburbs. The two former divisions are situated on the northern side of the Thames, in the county of Middlesex, great part of them lying on the hills, forming a grand and beautiful amphitheatre round the water; the latter on the southern bank in the county of Surrey, on level ground, anciently an entire morass.

London is about seven miles in length, exclusive of houses that line the principal roads on each side to the distance of several miles in every direction; the breadth is irregular being at the narrowest part, not more than two miles; and, at the broadest nearly four miles. The soil is chiefly a bed of gravel, in several places mixed with clay. The air and climate are neither so settled or temperate as some other parts of the world; yet London from a variety of circumstances is esteemed one of the most healthy cities in Europe. The tide in the river flows 15 miles higher than London; but the water is not salt, and is naturally sweet and pure. The river is secured in its channels by embankments, and when not swelled by the tide or rains, is not more than a quarter of a mile broad, nor in general

more than 12 feet in depth ; at spring tide it rises 12 and sometimes 14 feet above this level, and its breadth is of course increased. The principal streets are wide and airy, and surpass all others in Europe, in their convenience for trade, and the accommodation of passengers; they are paved in the middle for carriages, with large stones in a very compact manner, forming a small convexity to pass the water off by channels; and on each side is a broad level path, formed of flag stones, raised a little above the centre, for the convenience of foot passengers. Underneath the pavements are large vaulted channels, called sewers, which communicate with each house by smaller ones, and with every street, by convenient openings and gratings, to carry off all the filth, that can be conveyed in that manner, into the river. All mud or other rubbish that accumulates on the surface of the streets, is taken away by persons employed by the public for the purpose. London does not excel in the number of buildings celebrated for grandeur or beauty ; but, in all the principal streets, the metropolis is distinguished by an appearance of neatness and comfort. Most of the great streets appropriated to shops for retail trade, have an unrivalled aspect of wealth and splendour. According to Mr. Colquhoun, London contains about 8000 streets, lanes, alleys, and courts ; 60 squares ; and 160,000 houses, warehouses, and other buildings. London abounds with markets, warehouses, and shops for all articles of necessity or luxury.

According to the Population Act, passed in the 43rd George III. the city of London and its suburbs, appears to have contained 837,956 settled inhabitants. The following is an abstract of the report published in pursuance of the act :

LONDON

London within the walls	-	-	73,377
London without the walls	-	-	54,141
			Southwark

Southwark (as a ward of it though separate in some respects, and in the county of Surrey	-	-	-	64,448
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IN MIDDLESEX.

Westminster	-	-	-	153,272
Tower Division	-	-	-	189,223
Artillery-ground Precinct	-	-	-	1,423
Charter-house, extra parochial	-	-	-	249
Glasshouse-yard Liberty	-	-	-	1,221
St. James's, Clerkenwell	-	-	-	23,396
St. Luke's	-	-	-	26,881
St. Mary, Islington	-	-	-	10,212
St. Sepulchre's	-	-	-	3,768
Holborn Division, including St. Andrews, St. George the Martyr St. Clement's St. Giles's Duchy of Lancaster Liberty St. George's Bloomsbury St. Mary-le-bone, and several others	}			175,820

IN SURREY.

Bermondsey	-	-	-	17,169
Rotherhithe	-	-	-	10,296
Lambeth	-	-	-	27,939
Lambeth Palace	-	-	-	46

Total Persons, 837,956

The metropolis of England claims a distinct notice of the increase or diminution of its population, as well as of the population now existing in it. It is situated in two counties, divided by the river Thames, and its population is exhibited in five divisions. A thirtieth part may be added to the resident population of England in general, for the

mariners and soldiery; but it is undeniable that 14,000 arrivals of trading shipping annually must make a constant, though fluctuating accession to the resident population of the metropolis, to a larger amount than elsewhere. On this consideration, adding a twenty-fifth instead of a thirtieth part, the metropolis contains 900,000 persons.

THE METROPOLIS

	Population.		
	1700	1750	1802
1. City of London within the walls	139,300	87,000	78,000
2. City of London without the walls, including the Inns of Court	169,000	155,000	135,000
3. City and Liberties of Westminster	130,000	152,000	165,000
4. Out-parishes within the bills of Mortality	226,900	258,900	379,000
5. Parishes not within the bills of Mortality	9,150	22,350	123,000
6. Total of the Metropolis	774,350	676,050	900,000

1. The walls of the ancient city of London included a space, now in the middle of the metropolis, about one mile and a half in length, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. The population has diminished almost one half during the last century. Many streets have been widened, and many public buildings erected, whereby the number of houses has been much lessened: and the houses which remain are not crowded with inhabitants as they formerly were

2. The city of London, without the walls, is an extension of the ancient city, which it surrounds. It is governed by the City Magistrates.

3. Westminster, which is the seat of government, adjoins to the city, extending westward.

London, according to Camden, derived its name from the British words *Llhwyn*, a wood, and *Dinas*, a town; by which etymology of the word, London signifies a town in a wood, which agrees with the manner in which the Britons formed their towns, by building them in the midst of woods, and fencing them with trees cut down: the same learned writer gives another derivation from the British word

word *Lhong*, a ship, and *Dinas*, a city, and then the word *London* will signify a city or harbour for ships ; and, indeed, it has been supposed by many learned authors, that, before Cæsar's time, *London* was the ancient emporium or mart of the British trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Gauls.

There is not the least reason to doubt but that *London* existed and was a place of much resort in times prior to the invasion of Cæsar, and that it was founded by inhabitants of Britain, the descendants of Goths who had emigrated from Scandinavia. It stood in such a situation as the Britons would select according to the rule they established : an immense forest originally extended to the river side, and even as late as Henry II. covered the northern neighbourhood of the city, and was filled with various species of beasts of the chase. It was defended naturally by fosses ; one formed by the creek which ran along Fleet ditch ; the other afterwards known by that of Walbrook. The south side was guarded by the Thames. The north was protected by the adjacent forest.

Near St. Swithen's Church is a remnant of antiquity, which some have supposed to have been *British* : a stone which possibly formed a part of a druidical circle, or some other object of the ancient religion, as it is placed near the centre of the Roman Precincts. Others have conjectured it to have been a military stone, and to have served as a standard from which they began to compute their miles.— This seems very reasonable, as the distance from the neighbouring places coincides very exactly. At all times it has been preserved with great care, was placed deep in the ground, and strongly fastened with bars of iron. It seems preserved like the Palladium of the city. It is at present cased like a relique within freestone, with an hole left in the middle, which discovers the original. Certainly superstitious respect had been paid to it, for when the notorious

rebel *Jack Cade*, passed by it, after he had forced his way into the city, he struck his sword on *London Stone*, saying "Now is *Mortimer* lord of this city," as if that had been a customary ceremony of taking possession.

The Romans possessed themselves of London in the reign of Claudius, under whom Aulus Plautius took Camalodunum, now called Colchester, in Essex, and planted there a colony, consisting of veterans of the fourteenth legion, about one hundred and five years after the first invasion of our island by Cæsar. This was the first footing the Romans had in Britain. It seems certain that *London* and *Verulam* (*St. Alban's*) were taken possession of about the same time; but the last claims the honour of being of a far earlier date, more opulent, populous, and a royal seat before the conquest of Britain. *Camalodunum* was made a colonia or a place governed entirely by Roman laws and customs; *Verulamium* a municipium, in which the natives were honoured with the privileges of Roman citizens, and enjoyed their own laws and constitutions; and *Londinium* only a *Prefectura*; the inhabitants, a mixture of Romans and Britons, being suffered to enjoy no more than the name of citizens of Rome, being governed by prefects annually sent from thence, without having either their own laws or magistrates. It was however at that time so populous, and of such vast trade, that the wise conquerors did not think fit to trust the inhabitants with the same privileges as other places, of which they had less reason to be jealous.

There is no mention of this important place till the reign of Nero, when *Tacitus* speaks of it as not having been distinguished as a colony, but famous for its great concourse of merchants and its vast commerce: this indicates at least that London had been at that time of some antiquity as a trading town, and founded long before the reign of that emperor. The exports from London were cattle, hides,
and

and corn ; Dogs made a small article, and slaves were a considerable object. The imports were at first salt, earthen-ware, and work in brass, polished bits of bone emulating ivory, horse collars, toys of amber, and glasses, and other articles of the same material. We need not insist on the commerce of this period, for there was a great trade carried on with the *Gauls* in the days of Cæsar ; that celebrated invader assigning, as his reason for attempting this island, the vast supplies which we gave to his Gaulish enemies and which interrupted his conquests on the continent.

The first mention of London was occasioned by a calamity in the year 61, in the reign of Nero, which nearly occasioned the extinction of the Roman power in Britain. The heroine Boadicea, indignant at the personal insult offered to her and her family, and the cruelty of the conquerors to the unhappy Britons, made a sudden revolt, and destroyed Camalodunum, after putting all the colonists to the sword. Tacitus gives the prediction of the ruin of that city, with all the majesty of historical superstition : “ *Nulla palam causa delapsum CAMALODUNI simulacrum victoriae, ac retro conversum, quasi cederet hostibus. Et feminae in furore turbatae, adesse exitium caneant. Externosque fremitus in curiam eorum auditas, consonuisse ululatibus theatrum, visamque speciem in æstuario, notam esse subversæ coloniae. Jam oceanum cruento aspectu : dilabenti æstu, humanorum corporum effigies relictas, ut BRITANNI ad spem ita veterani ad metum traebant.*”

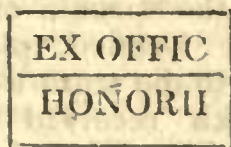
The Roman general *Paulinus Suetonius*, on this news, suddenly marched across the kingdom, from his conquests in *North Wales*, to *London* ; which, finding himself unequal to defend with his small army, he evacuated to the fury of the enemy, after reinforcing his troops with all the natives who were fit to serve. Neither the tears nor prayers of the inhabitants could prevail on him to give them his protection.

protection. The enraged *Boadicea* destroyed all who continued behind. *Verulamium* met with the same fate. In all the three places seventy thousand *Romans* and *British* allies perished.

When the *Romans* became masters of *London*, they enlarged the precincts, and altered their form. It extended in length from *Ludgate-hill* to a spot a little beyond the *Tower*. The breadth was not equal to the length, and at each end grew considerably narrower. *Mr. Maitland* suspects that the walls were not built till a very late period of the empire, and that it was an open town; because the city happened to be surprized, in the days of *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian*, by a party of banditti, who were cut off by a band of *Roman* soldiers, who fortunately had, at the very time they were engaged in the plunder, come up the river in a fog. The time in which the wall was built is very uncertain. Some ascribe the work to *Constantine* the Great. *Maitland* to *Theodosius*, governor of Britain in 369. As to the last no more is known, than, that after he had cleared the country of the barbarians, he redressed grievances, strengthened the garrisons, and repaired the cities and forts which had been damaged. If *London* was among those, it certainly implies prior fortification. Their founder might possibly have been *Constantine*, as numbers of coins of his mother *Helena* have been discovered under them, placed there by him in compliment to her. To support this conjecture it has been said, that in honour of this empress, the city, about that time, received from her the title of *Augusta*; which for some time superseded the ancient one of *Londinum*. Long before this period, it was fully *Romanized*, and the customs, manners, buildings, and arts of the conqueror adopted. The commerce of the empire flowed in regularly, and came in a direct channel from the several parts then known, not as in the earlier days (when described by *Strabo*) by the intervention

tion of other nations ; for till the settlement of the *Roman* conquest, nothing could come immediately from *Italy*. The ancient course of the walls was as follows :—It began with a fort near the present site of the tower, was continued along the *Minories*, and the back of *Houndsditch*, across *Bishopsgate-street*, in a strait line by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate* ; then turned southward by *Crowder's Well Alley*, (where several remnants of lofty towers were not long since to be seen) to *Aldersgate* ; thence along the back of *Bull-and Mouth-street* to *Newgate*, and again along the back of the houses in the *Old Bailey* to *Ludgate* ; soon after which it is thought to have finished with another fort, where the house, late the King's Printing House, in *Black Friars*, now stands : from hence another wall ran near the river-side, along *Thames-street*, quite to the fort on the eastern extremity.

That the *Romans* had a fort on the spot at present occupied by the Tower, is now past doubt, since the discovery of a silver ingot, and three golden coins ; one of the emperor *Honorius*, the others of *Arcadius*. These were found in 1777, in digging for the foundation of a new office for the Board of Ordnance, through the foundation of certain ancient buildings, beneath which they were met with on the natural ground. The ingot was in the form of a double wedge, four inches long, and two and three quarters broad in the broadest part, and three eighths of an inch thick in the middle ; it appears to have been cast first, and then beaten into form by a hammer ; its weight is ten ounces eight grains of the troy pound. In the middle is struck in Roman Letters,



This is supposed to have come from the royal mint, then at Constantinople, and intended to ascertain the purity of the silver coin, that might have been sent over with it, Honorius reigning over the empire of the west, as Arcadius did over that of the east. This was at the expiration of the Roman power in Britain. The coins were supposed to have been part of the money sent to pay the last legion which was ever sent to the assistance of the Britons. The Tower was the treasury in which the public money was deposited. The coins are in fine preservation: on the reverse is an armed man treading on a captive, with the legend VICTORIA AVGGG, and at the bottom CONOB. The first alludes to the success of the legion against the *Picts* and *Scots*. CONOB may intend *Constantinopoli* obsignata.

The walls were three miles a hundred and sixty-five feet in circumference, guarded at proper distances, on the land side, with fifteen lofty towers, some of them were remaining within these few years. *Maitland* mentions one, twenty-six feet high, near *Gravel Lane*, on the west side of *Houndsditch*; another, about eighty paces south-east towards *Aldgate*; and the bases of another, supporting a modern house, at the lower end of the street called the *Vineyard*, south of *Aldgate*. But since his publication, they have been demolished so that there is not a trace left. The walls, when perfect, are supposed to have been twenty-two feet high, the towers forty. These, with the remnant of the wall, proved the *Roman* structure, by the tiles and disposition of the masonry. *London-Wall* near *Moorfields*, is now the most entire part left of that ancient precinct.

The *Barbican*, the *Specula* or *Watch-tower*, belonging to every fortified place, stood a little without the walls, to the north-west of *Cripplegate*.

The gates which received the great military roads, were four. The *Prætorian way*, the *Saxon Watling*

Watling Street, passed under one, on the site of the late Newgate ; vestiges having been discovered of the road in digging above Holborn-bridge ; it turned down to Dow-gate, or more properly Dwr-gate or Water-gate, where there is a Trajectus or Ferry, to join it to the Watling-street, which continued to Dover. The Hermin-street passed under Cripple-gate ; and a vicinæ way went under Aldgate, by Bethnal Green, towards Oldford, a pass over the river Lee, to Durolecton the modern Leiton in Essex.

Roman antiquities have been found in most parts of ancient London, whenever it has been thought necessary to dig to any considerable depth. The walls, windows, and pavement of a Roman temple, were found beneath the old St. Mary-le-Bow ; and not far from it, was the Roman causeway, eighteen feet deep in adventitious soil.

In digging the foundation for the rebuilding of St. Paul's, was found a vast cemetery : first lay the Saxons, in graves lined with chalk-stones, or in coffins of hollowed stones ; beneath them had been the bodies of the Britons, placed in rows. Abundance of ivory and boxen pins, about six inches long marked the place. These were supposed to have fastened the shrouds in which the bodies were wrapped. These perishing left the pins entire.—Deeper, but in the same row, were Roman urns intermixed, lamps, lacrymatories ; fragments of sacrificial vessels were also discovered, in digging towards the north-east corner ; and in 1675, not far from the east corner, at a considerable depth, beneath some flinty pavement, were found numbers of vessels of earthenware, and of glass, of most exquisite colours and beauty, some inscribed with the names of deities, heroes, or men of rank. Others ornamented with variety of figures in bass relief, of animals and of rose-trees. Tesserulæ of jasper, porphyry, or marble, were also discovered. Glass beads

beads and rings, large pins of ivory and bone, tusks of boars and horns of deer sawn through. Also coins of different emperors, among them some of Constantine.

In 1711 was discovered another cemetery, in Camomile street, adjoining to Bishopsgate. It lay beneath a handsome tessellated pavement, and contained numbers of urns filled with ashes and cinders of burnt bones; with them were beads, rings, a lacrymatory, a fibula, and a coin of Antoninus.

In Spital-fields was another Roman burying-place, of which many curious particulars are mentioned by Stow, in p. 323 of his survey of London: and Camden gives a brief account of another discovered in Goodman's fields. Among those found in Spital-fields, was a great ossuary made of glass, encompassed with five parallel circles, and containing a gallon and a half: it had a handle, a very short neck, and wide mouth of a whiter metal. This was presented to Sir Christopher Wren, who lodged it in the Museum of the Royal Society.

In digging among the ruins, after the fire in 1666, in the vallum of the Prætorian camp near Ludgate was found, a sepulchral monument, in memory of Vivius Marcianus (a Roman soldier of the second legion, quartered here), erected by his wife *Januaria Matrina*. His sculptor represents him as a British soldier, probably of the Cohors Britonum, dressed and armed after the manner of the country, with long hair, a short lower garment, fastened round the waist by a girdle and fibula, a long Sagum or plaid, flung over his breast and one arm, ready to be cast off in time of action, naked legs, and in his right hand a sword of vast length, like the clymore of the later Highlanders; the point is represented resting on the ground: in his left hand is a short instrument, with the end seemingly broken off. The soldiers were always buried in the *Val-lum*, the citizens in the *Pomærium* without the gates.

After the *Romans* deserted *Britain*, a new and fierce

fierce race succeeded. The warlike *Saxons*, under their leaders *Hengest* and *Horsa*, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleet*, the present *Ebbsfleet*, in the isle of *Thanet*. The Britons remained masters of London at least nine years after that event; for, receiving a defeat in 457, at *Creccanford*, (*Crayford*) they evacuated *Kent*, and fled with great fear to the capital. By the year 604 it appears to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders. It became the chief town of the kingdom of *Essex*. *Sebert* was the first christian king; and his maternal uncle *Ethelbert*, king of *Kent*, founded here a church dedicated to *St. Paul*. At this time we are informed by *Bede* that it was an emporium of a vast number of nations, who resorted thither by sea and by land.

In the reign of that great prince *Alfred*, London, or to use the Saxon name, *Lundenburg*, was made by him capital of all England. In consequence of a vow he had made, he sent *Sighelm*, bishop of *Sherbourn*, first to *Rome*, and from thence to *India*, with alms to the Christians of the town of *St. Thomas*, now called *Bekheri*, or *Meliapour*: who returned with various rich gems, some of which were to be seen in the church of *Sherbourn*, in the days of *William of Malmesbury*. He was the first from this island who had any commerce with that distant country. Our commerce by sea, even in the next century, was not very extensive, the wise monarch *Athelstan* being obliged, for the encouragement of navigation, to promise patents of gentility to every merchant, who should, on his own bottom, make three voyages to the *Mediterranean*.

The succeeding ravages of the *Danes* reduced London, and its commerce, to a low ebb: yet it seems in some measure to have recovered itself before the *Conquest*. We are wonderfully in the dark respecting its state of government, both in

the Saxon period and that of the Conquest: in respect to the former, we know no more than that it was governed by a Portreve or Portgrave, or guardian of the Port; and this we learn from the concise charter granted to the city by William the Conqueror, in which he salutes William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burgesses. “William kyng gret William Bischeop, and Gosfregth Porterefan and ealle tha Burhwarn binnen Londone, Frencisce, and Englisce frendlice, And ic kithe eow thaet ic wille thaet get ben eallra theera laga weorde the git weeran on Eadwerdes daege kynges. And ic uille theet aell child beo his weerun faeder yrf nune after his faeder daege. And ic nelle ge wolian thaet aenig man eow eaing wrang beode. God eow ye healde.” It is thought probable that the bishop of London for the time being, and the portgrave, were united in the government, for in the Saxon charters they are mentioned together. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Alfwar the bishop, and *Wolfgar my Portgrave, William bishop, and Swerman my Portgrave.*

London could not have been in the very low condition which some writers represent it to have been, at the time of the Conquest. It had ventured to sally out on the Conqueror, but without success. It fell more by internal faction, than its own weakness; yet there was strength enough left to make *William* think proper to secure their allegiance, by building the strong fortress the *Tower*. In 70 years from that event, an historian then living pretends that London mustered 60,000 foot, and 20,000 horse. If this is any thing near the truth, is it possible that London must have been very powerful at the time of the Conquest? for the reigns between that period and of Stephen, were not well calculated for a great increase of population. Some writers concur with them who think that the muster must have been of the militia of the
neigh

neighbouring counties, and London the place of rendezvous. A writer of that period, and at that time resident in the capital, with more appearance of truth, makes the number of inhabitants only forty thousand.

During the time of the Conqueror, and till the reign of Richard I. the name of the civil governor continued the same. That monarch, to support the madness of the *Crusade*, received from the citizens a large sum of money; and in return, permitted them to chuse annually two officers under the name of bailiffs, or sheriffs; who were to supersede the former. The names of the two first upon record are *Wolgarius*, and *Geffry de Magnum*.

The office of mayor was added in the next reign, a title borrowed from the *Norman Maire*, as well as the office. Henry Fitzalwyn was the first elected to that trust. He had been mayor before, but only by the nomination of his prince.

In the reign of Henry III. after the citizens had suffered many oppressions, he restored a form of government, and appointed 24 citizens to share the power. In his son's reign, we find the city divided into 24 wards: the supreme magistrate of which was named *alderman*, an exceeding ancient *Saxon* title *Aelder-man*, a man advanced in years, and accordingly supposed to be of superior wisdom and gravity. In the time of Edgar the office was among the first in the kingdom. *Ailwyn*, ancestor to the first mayor, was alderman of all England; what the duties of his office were does not appear.

The situation of this great city was judiciously chosen. It is on a gravelly soil, and on a declivity down to the borders of a magnificent river. The slope is evident in every part of the ancient city, and the vast modern buildings. The ancient city was defended in front by the river; on the west side by the deep ravine, since known by the name of Fleet-ditch; in the north by morasses; on the east, as is supposed,

posed, by another ravine. All the land round *Westminster-Abbey* was a flat fen, which continued beyond Fulham: but a rise commences opposite to it, and forms a magnificent bend above the curvature of the Thames, even to the Tower.

The civil and ecclesiastical divisions of the city will be given in another part of the work.

FIRST WALK.

Walk from the Adelphi, in the Strand, through Southampton Street, Covent Garden, Russel Street, Prince's Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn, West Smithfield, Giltspur Street, Newgate Street, Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, Minories, to the Tower; returning through Thames Street, Fish Hill Street, Grace Church Street, Lombard Street, to the Poultry; thence through Cheapside, St. Paul's, Ludgate Street, Fleet Street, and the Strand, to the Adelphi.

Making the Adelphi our head-quarters, we shall select the Tower for our first walk, as it is among the most interesting objects of attention to every visitor of this extensive metropolis: in our walk we shall endeavour to include all the remarkable buildings, &c. which lay in this direction, briefly noticing those deserving of observation.

The Adelphi, from which we commence our peregrinations, is a magnificent pile of building, erected by four brothers, the Adams', upon the site of some houses which had been erected in Durham Yard, by the Earl of Pembroke, and which being ruinous and uninhabitable were purchased by these spirited architects, and upon the ground which they had occupied, the present specimen of the taste and knowledge of the purchasers was raised.

The Terrace, situated before the front to the Thames, commands a delightful prospect of the river, and is distinguished by having been the place of residence of the inimitable Garrick, who occupied

pied one of the centre houses, in which his widow still lives. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce possesses an elegant building in John Street, Adelphi, in which its sittings are held, and its library, &c. preserved.—This building reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and judgment of the brothers who planned and executed it; being, as Mr. Malton well observes, beautifully simple without meanness, and grand without exaggeration. Within, the apartments are admirably calculated for the purposes which they were designed to answer, being, at once, convenient and elegant.

The Great Room is well deserving of attention, being admirably proportioned, and illuminated by an elegant dome; its dimensions are, in length, 47 feet, in breadth 42 feet, and in height 40; its walls are furnished by the patriotic labours of the eminent, but unfortunate, Barry, whose pencil and genius have been most successfully employed in the illustration of one of the most important maxims of moral truth, namely: “That the attainment of happiness, public as well as private, depends upon the developement, proper cultivation, and perfection of the human faculties, physical and moral, which are so well calculated to elevate the human mind to its true station, as originally designed by Providence.” This it has been his object to illustrate in a series of six pictures, exhibiting the progressive improvement of the condition of society, from a state of uncultivated barbarity to that of the most refined civilization, concluding his series with a grand view of the state of final retribution.—After the unnumbered testimonies of applause which this vast undertaking, so happily conceived and so inimitably executed, has received from those best qualified to appreciate its merits, our scanty tribute of eulogy is superfluous, and indeed inadmissible within the limits of our plan.

The Society of Arts, &c. is indebted to the suggestions

gestions of an ingenious artist of the name of Shipley, and the indefatigable zeal of the late Lords Folkestone and Romney, for its existence, which commenced in the year 1753 ; its object is to promote the arts, commerce, and manufactures of Great Britain, by holding out premiums for all schemes, discoveries, &c. tending to advance these objects. It is supported wholly by voluntary subscriptions, and consists of a president, twelve vice-presidents, various inferior officers, and an unlimited number of subscribers. During its session, which lasts from the fourth Wednesday in October to the first in June, the meetings of the society are held regularly every Wednesday evening at seven o'clock ; the several committees also having their weekly meetings upon some of the other evenings. Strangers, having had their names previously proposed to the society, and being introduced by a member, are admitted occasionally to its sittings.

Proceeding up Adam Street we reach the Strand, a long and well-built street, attracting, by the splendour of its jewellery and glass shops, the attention and admiration of every passenger ; yet, splendid as we now behold this street, it was in the year 1353, only a common highway, which was but seldom repaired, and in most places hardly passable ; till, in the reign of Edward the Third, an order was issued for its amendment, and a duty imposed upon wool to defray the expence. It was not, however, formed into any thing resembling a regular street, till the year 1553, when houses were built on each side, having gardens between them and the road.

Crossing the Strand we arrive at Southampton Street, one of the many streets which now occupy the site of the once extensive mansion of the Dukes of Bedford. Proceeding up this street we come to Convent, commonly called Covent, Garden, which was so denominated from having been originally a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of Westminster.

minster. The market, which occupies the large square in the centre, is accounted the best in England for herbs, fruit, and flowers. Proceeding along the west side we reach the parochial church of Saint Paul's, which presents an admirable specimen of the taste and talents of its distinguished architect, Inigo Jones; a plain, but grand, portico, of the Tuscan order, having massy columns, and large intercolumniations, adorns its front. This church was erected at the expence of Francis Earl of Bedford, for the accomodation of his tenants, in the year 1640, and though as plain and unadorned as possible, from being so happily proportioned, it is singularly beautiful. The hustings are usually erected in front of it, for the election of burgesses to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster.

The north side of Covent Garden is decorated with piazzas, after the designs of Inigo Jones, who proposed finishing the remaining sides similarly, in which case this square would have equalled any in Europe for beauty. Under the piazzas, in the north-east angle, is an entrance to the Theatre Royal: the principal entrance is, however, in Bow Street. This building is perfectly concealed by the surrounding houses; internally it is of the form of an horse-shoe, and contains four tiers of elegantly decorated boxes, capable of accomodating nearly 1200 persons; the pit, which measures in breadth 40, and in depth 38 feet, is admirably calculated for affording the spectators a full view of the stage: it contains about 632 persons. The admeasurement of the two-shilling gallery is in breadth 55 feet, in depth 40; it is calculated for 822 spectators. The shilling gallery, which is 55 feet broad, and 25 deep, is capable of accomodating 361 persons. The house when crouded, has been known to yield 6341. exclusive of a vast number of free tickets. Its nightly expences are estimated at about 200l. The entrance for the Royal Family is from Hart Street, and

and adjoining to it is an elegant room fitted up for their accomodation. The length of the stage is 92 feet, and its breadth, between the stage doors, 34 feet; its scenery is elegant and costly in the extreme. Mr. Kemble is at present the acting manager. Tickets are, for the boxes 6s. pit 3s. 6d. first gallery 2s. second 1s. The doors open at half past five, and the curtain rises at half past six. At the close of the third act, which is in general about eight o'clock, the second or half price commences.

Quitting Covent Garden, we proceed to Russel Street, in which is situated that enormous mass of building, called the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The theatre, which originally stood in this neighbourhood, was known by the appellations of the Cockpit or the Phoenix; of which names the latter was derived from its having the sign of that bird. In the year 1662, about twenty-two years after the Restoration, a theatre was built upon the site of the present by Thomas Killegrew, who had obtained a patent for that purpose from King Charles. The performers were denominated the king's servants, and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a proportionate quantity of lace. This theatre was, however, destroyed by fire in the year 1672, upon which another was built, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, but unfortunately not according to his plans. The patentee of this theatre, Christopher Rich, was silenced by the Lord Chamberlain, on account of some misconduct, in the year 1709. In 1715 Sir Richard Steele obtained a license from George I. for establishing a company which was to continue during his life, and for three years after his decease; Wilks, Booth, and Cibber were his associates, and under them it flourished for a considerable time. At length, however, the deaths of the first, and secession of the latter of these, left the possession of the theatre

theatre to a Mr. Highmore, from whom it soon passed to Charles Fleetwood, neither of whom were successful. In the year 1747 Garrick and Lacy commenced their successful campaigns, which were continued till the year 1776, when the dormant patent of Killegrew was purchased by the present proprietors, under whose direction the theatre was rebuilt in its present form, after the plan of Holland, and was first opened to the public in the year 1794.

This theatre, among the largest in Europe, contains four tiers of boxes, elegantly painted and ornamented, with a number of private boxes ingeniously constructed, and ranged upon each side of the pit, capable of accomodating in all about 1960 persons. Behind the front boxes is a large semicircular saloon, enriched with a fine statue of Garrick, and above this is another, similar but smaller, in both of which refreshments are provided for the audience. An immense cistern, well supplied with water, to prevent accidents from fire, occupies the space above these saloons. The pit, which is large and commodious, is capable of containing about 930 persons. The first gallery 632 ; the second 426, and the receipts of a single night have been known to amount to nearly 800*l*. The stage measures 105 feet in length, 95 in width, and 45 between the stage doors. Its scenery, machinery, and dresses are unrivalled for beauty and magnificence. An immense iron curtain separates the audience from the stage in case of any accident occurring. This theatre is under the direction of a Board of Management, over which Mr Graham presides. The rates of admission, &c. are the same as those at Covent Garden Theatre. A stone ballustrade, upon which is erected a colossal statue of Apollo, surmounts the whole building,

Proceeding hence thro' Prince's and Duke Streets we arrive at Lincoln's Inn Fields, a square which requires nothing but regularity of plan to make it one of the most beautiful our capital can boast. The
original

original plan was given by Inigo Jones, who gave to the ground-plot the exact admeasurement of the base of one of the Egyptian pyramids. Lindsey House, once the residence of the earls of that name, was built after a beautiful design of that great architect. This square was the place of execution of the unfortunate Lord Russell, who was beheaded here on the 21st of July, 1683.

The gardens belonging to the Society of Lincoln's Inn occupy the east side of the square, and are laid out with much taste. Lincoln's Inn, which is one of the four inns of court, belonged originally to Henry De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it derives its name; it first became the residence of law students in the year 1300. The Chapel was designed by Inigo Jones, and is built upon massy pillars, affording under its shelter an excellent walk; the hall was erected in 1506, and the grand entrance, which is no small ornament to Chancery Lane, into which it opens, was completed in the year 1518, three years after which, with the assistance of donations from Sir Thomas Lovel, the tower and great gate house were perfected. The grand terrace, and the walk separating it from the square, were finished in 1663, at the expence of nearly 1000*l*. The new square, formerly called, from its founder, Searl's Court, was completed in the year 1697, and the arms of the family of Searl, along with those of the society, are placed over the gateway leading into Carey Street. This square is gravelled, and has in its centre a fountain, which is not at present used; it consists of an elegant column of the Corinthian order, designed by Inigo Jones, supporting on its top a sundial, and having at its basement infant tritons spouting water out of their shells. It was once proposed to rebuild Lincoln's Inn in a magnificent manner, with Portland stone, which would have rendered it one of the most elegant piles of building in the city; but the design, after its execution had been commenced,

commenced, was abandoned : its grandeur may however be estimated from the part which was executed, and which is now distinguished by the appellation of the Stone Buildings, in these is situated the society's library, containing an excellent collection of books and MSS. chiefly the bequest of Sir Matthew Hale. Among the sumptuary laws passed in the different reigns to regulate the dress of the members of this society, Pennant records one regulating the length of their beards, which in the reign of Elizabeth was restricted to a fortnight's growth.— Connected with and adjoining to Lincoln's Inn are several offices, as that of the six clerks, &c. situated in Chancery Lane and its vicinity. In this lane also is situated the Rolls Chapel, an ancient brick building, containing an old monument to the memory of John Yong, Esq. L. L. D. who had been Master of the Rolls and Dean of York, he died on the 25th of April, A. D. 1516. The Rolls, which is so named from its having been made the depository of all the chancery rolls and other records since 1483, was originally a house for converted Jews, and was established by Henry III. in 1233 ; but, in consequence of the expulsion of the Jews from England, and the consequent paucity of converts, it was in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. granted, by letters patent, to William Burstal, the first Master of the Rolls. The other inns connected with Chancery Lane are Symond's Inn and Serjeant's Inn, the latter of which communicates, through Clifford's Inn, with Fleet Street.

Proceeding northward along Chancery Lane, and crossing Holborn we arrive, through a narrow street, at Gray's Inn. This was originally the residence of the Lord Grays. Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VII. it was purchased by Hugh Denys, Esq. from whom, in the course of eight years, it passed to the prior and convent of Sheene, by whom it was again disposed of, and became the property

perty of the students of the law. The building is extensive, and has large gardens annexed to it.—The Hall, a fine old structure of timber, occupies, along with the Chapel and Library, one side of Gray's Inn-Square. A handsome range of chambers, denominated Verulam Buildings, fronting the gardens, and divided by a walk from Gray's Inn Lane, has been lately erected.

Returning down Gray's Inn Lane we again arrive at Holborn, which has a number of inns of court upon either side. Having little of interest to boast we shall content ourselves with a recital of their names: these are Furnival's Inn, so called from the lords of that name to whom it once belonged; Thavie's Inn; Staple's Inn, so named from having been a staple, at which the wool merchants used to assemble; and Barnard's, originally Mackworth's Inn.—Proceeding along Holborn we pass the extremity of Hatton Garden, an elegant street, occupying the site of the town house and gardens of the Lords Hatton; in this street is situated one of the police offices for the preservation of the peace of the city. Passing the end of Ely Place, which derives its name from Ely House, the residence of the Bishops of Ely, upon whose ruins it was erected, we descend a steep hill to Holborn Bridge. Upon the right or south side of Holborn Hill is situated the church of Saint Andrew, a plain, neat, building, of modern construction. This church is remarkable as having had the celebrated Dr. Sachaverel for its rector, and also for the attack made upon him, in the middle of his sermon, by the noted Will Whiston, whom, for his contumacious conduct, the enraged divine, descending from the pulpit, turned out of the church.

Passing over Holborn Bridge, and up Snow Hill, we reach Cock Lane, famous in the annals of ghosts, but the tale of this imposition is too generally known to need repetition. We now enter Smithfield, rendered famous by having formerly been the place of execution

execution for heretics and malefactors. Here, within the part now inclosed by rails, many of the most upright of the opposers of the errors of the church of Rome were burned; among other distinguished names we may notice those of Latimer and Cranmer. From having been covered with elms a part of this place was called the Elms. The origin of its present name of Smithfield is not well ascertained. Besides being a place of martyrdom and execution, Smithfield was also occasionally the scene of festivity; tournaments, and trials by single combat, being held here. At present this place is chiefly distinguished for its great cattle market, and for its annual fair in honour of Saint Bartholomew, the humours of which have been so admirably pourtrayed by Hogarth, in his inimitable print of that fair. In the north-east corner of Smithfield we observe the parochial church of St. Bartholomew the Great, a spacious and old building of the Norman order; this church is only the choir of the ancient building, which was a conventual church belonging to a priory of Black Canons, founded in 1102, by Rahere, jester to Henry I. Tradition says that he was impelled to this work by St. Bartholomew himself, who appeared to him in a dream. At the Dissolution, its value was, according to Dugdale, 653l. 15s. per annum. At the south side of Smithfield stands the parish church of Saint Bartholomew the Less, which was originally a chapel belonging to the hospital which adjoins it; it is now, however, a vicarage, the presentation to which belongs to the governors of the Hospital; it is a plain Gothic building, with a small turret at the south-west corner.

Close to the last-mentioned church stands the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which was originally founded, according to Pennant, by Rahere, who designed it for the support of a master, brethren, and sisters, for the relief of the distressed sick, delivery of the wives of the poor, and the maintenance of the

children of all who died in the house, till they attained the age of seven years. At the Dissolution its revenues were, as Dugdale informs us, 305l. The present building, which is at once elegant and commodious, and surrounds a square, was erected in 1729.—Accidents are admitted at all hours of the day or the night, without the necessity of previous application; all other cases require a petition, which must be signed by a governor, to enable the physicians to admit them. The charity, however, furnishes medical assistance to a large number of out-patients, whom it would be impossible to accommodate within the Hospital. An elegant portal, of the Doric order, opens from the Hospital into Giltspur Street, the architecture of which displays much taste: The grand staircase is admirably painted by Hogarth, at his own expence: the subjects being the Good Samaritan, and the Pool of Bethesda, the ceremony of Rahere's laying the foundation-stone, and monks attending a sick man, who is laid upon a bier. The hall, situated at the head of the stair-case, is a large room, adorned with a full-length of Henry VIII. and other portraits. The medical establishment of this hospital consists of three eminent physicians, a similar number of select surgeons, and a careful apothecary, with nurses, and a number of servants, so that the sick are well attended, and supplied with those necessary comforts which their poverty would render them otherwise incapable of procuring, while the practice of the hospital furnishes ample and various instruction to the young students who attend it.

While we are in this neighbourhood it may not be amiss to deviate a little from our direct route to visit Christ's Hospital, which is in the vicinity of Smithfield, and almost adjoining to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; it is a royal establishment, for the support and instruction of orphans and other children, who are, upon their arrival at proper ages, apprenticed to
suitable

suitable trades. It is erected upon the site of a house which belonged to the order of Grey Friars. The building is very extensive, and consists of a variety of irregular parts. Its handsomest front looks into Newgate Street, and is decorated with Doric pillars. The hall, which is a large room, was built at the expence of Sir John Frederic, one of the aldermen of London, who expended upon it 500l.—The library was founded in the year 1429, by the celebrated Whittington, and has a valuable and extensive collection of books. The room in which they are contained measures 129 feet in length, and 31 in breadth. The court-room, a spacious apartment, designed for the meetings of the governors, contains some valuable paintings, among which the portrait of Edward, by Holbein, merits peculiar attention. Henry VIII. upon the Dissolution, founded this hospital upon the ruins of the convent of the Grey Friars, and endowed it with considerable lands. It was further benefitted by the exertions of Ridley, bishop of London, in the reign of Edward VI. at which period the poor, whom it was designed to relieve, were divided into classes. A mathematical school, with an endowment of 1000l. per annum, payable for 10 years out of the Exchequer, was annexed by Charles II. to this hospital; it was designed for the education of 40 boys, of which number ten are annually apprenticed to the sea-service, and their places supplied by a similar number from the foundation.

Besides the mathematical school just noticed, another for 37 other boys, none of whom are obliged to go to sea, has been founded by a Mr. Travers.

The number of children belonging to the foundation amounts, at present, to about 1,000. The dress of the boys is a blue cloth coat, fitting close, and having loose blue skirts, yellow waistcoats and stockings, and a black, flat, round, worsted bonnet. Their hair is also kept close cropped; their diet is

simple, but wholesome, and strict attention is paid to the cleanliness of the wards, in which they sleep. A kind of nursery for the younger part of the children to the amount, in general, of about 500, has been established by the governors of this Hospital at Hertford, hence the children are brought to supply the places of those apprenticed, and it is at this school also that all the girls are educated.

The education of the boys is calculated to fit them for acting as clerks, &c. in merchant's houses. One of the boys, having received a proper preparatory education, is annually sent to Cambridge, where he is to qualify himself for the church.

Among the most interesting spectacles furnished by this Hospital the public suppers rank foremost. These are held every year from Christmas to Easter, in the Great Hall, and strangers are admitted to see them by application to some of the governors for tickets, which are in general procured without difficulty. The ceremony takes place every evening about six o'clock, when the tables being set out in order, and all the boys assembled, silence is proclaimed by three strokes of a mallet, upon which a lesson from the bible is read, from the pulpit, by one of the senior boys, after which prayers are read, all the boys joining in the responses. This part of the ceremony is concluded by a hymn accompanied by the organ, which has a most sublime and impressive effect ; after this they all sit down in order to supper, the masters, &c. sitting at the north end, and the treasurers, governors, and strangers at the south end of the hall ; while the nurses are stationed at the tables to enforce regularity ; supper ended, and the grace repeated, the boys retire in procession to their respective wards, headed by a nurse, who is followed by two boys, each bearing a candle lighted, after whom the rest come with bread-baskets, &c. such of the boys as have nothing to carry bringing up the rear,

rear, in regular order, and saluting the governors, &c. as they pass.

At a little distance to the north of Smithfield stands what is now called the Charter House, though formerly, when a priory, belonging to monks of the Carthusian order, called the Chartreuse; though somewhat out of the line of direction which we originally proposed to ourselves, yet as the deviation is but small, and this object cannot, with equal convenience, be visited in another walk, we have been induced to notice it here.

The priory, to which the present valuable institution has succeeded, was founded about the year 1371, by Sir Walter Manny, who, being lord of the town of Manny, in the Low Countries, was made one of the Knights of the Garter, by Edward III. on account of his services to that monarch. The ground, upon which the priory was erected, had in the years 1348 and 1349, been employed for the burial of the multitudes who fell victims to the ravages of the plague, which in those years devastated the greater part of Europe. At the Dissolution this priory was valued at 642*l.* per annum; after passing through the hands of several masters it came at last into the possession of Thomas Sutton, Esq. who purchased it for the sum of 1300*l.* from the rapacious Earl of Suffolk. By this gentleman it was, in the reign of James I. converted into a most noble establishment, consisting of a master, a preacher, head and second schoolmaster, with 44 boys, and 80 decayed gentlemen, who had been either in trade or in the army, to each of whom an allowance of 14*l.* per annum is granted, with a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings. There is also a medical establishment annexed to this institution. Of the conventual building, which is said to have stood in the present garden, scarcely a vestige can be now traced. The Duke of Norfolk was the founder of the present extensive mansion, which he inhabited for a considerable time,

and during part of it as a prisoner, having been removed thither from the Tower to which he had been at first committed under the custody of Sir H. Neville, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague in that vicinity. A good half-length of the benevolent founder of this charity, Mr. Thomas Sutton, a descendant of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, is preserved in one of the apartments. The charities of this excellent man were unequalled, except by the valour, integrity, and generosity of his conduct in every other particular. He had proposed filling in person the office of master; his wishes being, however, prevented from being accomplished by his last illness, he, by a deed, appointed the Rev. John Hutton to that important post, and shortly after terminated a life passed in the constant exercise of piety and benevolence, upon the 12th day of December, 1611, at the advanced age of 79. An excellent monument, executed by Nicholas Stone, is erected to his memory in the chapel belonging to the institution, and is well deserving of attention.

Quitting the Charter House we arrive through St. John Street, at Smithfield Bars, the boundary, to the north, of the city liberties. Crossing Smithfield we next arrive at the Compter, in Giltspur Street, a massy structure of stone, designed for the confinement of debtors, and constructed according to the humane suggestions of the incomparable and philanthropic Howard; it was planned, and its erection superintended by Mr. Dance, to whose taste and judgment it does the highest honour. Crossing Newgate Street we next come to the vast, and in some degree, superb building of Newgate, which fronts the Old Bailey. The present structure was founded during the second mayoralty of the great Alderman Beckford, by whom the first stone was laid, in the year 1770. Many of the defects in the plan of the old building are remedied in this; several have, however, been permitted to remain. The
north

north quadrangle of this prison is appropriated to the debtors, male and female, being sub-divided into two small courts, for each, separated by a wall of the height of 15 feet. In the large southern quadrangle, one side of which is occupied by a plain neat chapel, felons, &c. are confined.

Nearly opposite to Newgate at the corner of Giltspur and Skinner Streets, stands the parish church of St. Sepulchre, the present building, erected in the year 1670, has considerable claims to neatness and taste in its exterior. Directing our course eastward, through Newgate Street, we pass the end of a narrow lane, leading into Ludgate Street, and denominated, from the statue of Guy, the celebrated Earl of Warwick, which is set up in front of a house at the upper end, Warwick Lane, in which is situated the College of Physicians, a venerable pile of building; the octagonal porch of which is described by Dr. Garth, in his Dispensary. The hall in which the meetings of the college are held, as also that appropriated to the censors, contain the portraits of several eminent men, among which is one of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

A little further on in Newgate Street, upon its north side, but concealed from public view, by the houses, is situated Christ Church, which, before the Dissolution, belonged to the convent of Grey Friars; it is now a vicarage, the presentation to which belongs to the mayor and corporation of London, conjointly with the governors of St. Bartholomew's. Previous to its destruction by the great fire of 1666, this was a magnificent church, extending in length 300 feet, in breadth 89, and was, from the ground, 64 feet two inches in height; of this immense structure only the choir has been rebuilt. The interior is neatly decorated, and large galleries run along the north and south sides, for the accommodation of the parishioners, with another upon the west, which has
a handsome

a handsome organ in its centre, appropriated to the use of the scholars of Christ's Hospital.

Proceeding towards Cheapside we observe, at the corner of Foster Lane, the parochial church of Saint Vedast or Foster ; the present church, which was rebuilt after the fire, is a plain building of 69 feet in length, and 51 in breadth, the roof is 36 feet from the ground. The tower is considered as one of the happiest efforts of the architectural genius of Sir Christopher Wren. The altar-piece of this church is superbly decorated, and deserves to be regarded with attention. In this street also stands the hall of the opulent company of Goldsmiths, in the courtroom of which are several good portraits. This company is very ancient, its first patent was granted by Edward III. and afterwards confirmed by Richard II.

We now enter the rich and busy street, called Cheapside, which received this name originally from the splendour and multitude of its shops, Chepe signifying a market. This street was, in the year 1246, an open field, denominated, from an inn at its east end, the Crown Field, at which period, and for 200 years after it, as Stowe informs us, none of the streets of London, excepting Thames Street, and the space from Ludgate-hill to Charing Cross, were paved. The view of Cheapside, previous to its destruction by the great fire, represents it as spacious and beautiful. Proceeding along Cheapside the first building which attracts observation is the church of St. Mary-le-Bow or De Arcubus, as it was originally called from the arches which supported its foundation. In common with the churches of St. Martin le Grand, St. Giles's in Cripple Gate, and Barking, this church had its curfew long after the cessation of the ignominious injunction imposed upon the citizens of London.—The design of tolling this bell was to warn the inhabitants to beware of rambling through the streets at that unseasonable hour, when they were infested
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by gangs of the most daring villains. The old church of Le Bow was erected in the time of William the Conqueror, and its steeple rebuilt about the year 1512, by contributions from Robert Harding, a goldsmith, who in that year filled the office of sheriff, and other citizens. This structure having, with its sweet ring of 12 bells, fallen a victim to the rapacity of the flames in 1666, was rebuilt in 1673, and the whole work completed in 1706. The steeple of this church is another striking specimen of the taste and judgment of the accomplished architect Sir Christopher Wren ; its height is 225 feet, and it contains an excellent ring of ten bells.— Among the monuments in this church is one to the memory of the worthy Bishop Newton ; it was executed by the late Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A. so distinguished for the beauty of his works. The inscription upon this monument contains some beautiful lines, which we cannot forbear from transcribing :

“ In thee the fairest bloom of opening youth
Flourish'd beneath the guard of Christian truth ;
That guiding truth to virtue form'd thy mind,
And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind.
How sad the change, my widow'd days now prove !
Thou soul of friendship, and of tender love :
Yet holy Faith *one* soothing hope supplies,
That points our future union to the skies.”

This church was long a noted sanctuary, and was among the number of those exempted from suppression by Henry the VIIIth. in the 32nd year of his reign. Here commenced the sedition of a mean but uncommonly eloquent fellow, of the name of Fitz Osbert, who set up as champion of the rights of the poor in opposition to the rich, and soon acquired a large train of desperate followers, who for some time harrassed the peace of the city ; a resolute band of citizens making a bold effort to bring him to justice,

justice, he fled, with a few followers, to the Tower of Bow Church where he was taken, and hung the next day, at the Elms in Smithfield, abjuring, as it is said, our Saviour, and soliciting the assistance of the Devil.

In the middle of Cheapside and not far distant from Bow Church, formerly stood the Cross, which Edward I. erected in memory of his queen Elinor, and upon which originally stood her statue; for which, in the year 1441, upon its being rebuilt by the citizens, an image of the virgin was substituted, which under Elizabeth gave place to a plain gilt cross, which the puritanic phrensy of the times demolished in the year 1643; the mighty feat being accomplished, in pursuance of an order of parliament, by the redoubtable knight Sir Robt. Harlow; at the head of one troop of horse and two companies of foot.

At no great distance to the eastward of the Cross stood the Conduit, which was designed as the chief reservoir of water for the city: on some grand occasions, however, instead of pouring out water as usual, this fountain overflowed, as at the coronation of the afterwards unfortunate Anne Boleyn, with the finest claret.

Leaving Cheapside we proceed down King Street to Basinghall Street, in which are situated the Halls of various companies, viz. the Masons, Weavers, Girdlers, and Coopers, as also Bakewell or Backwell Hall, which is the first woollen market in the world. At this hall it is required that every piece of cloth sold within the city and liberties of London, shall be marked. In this street also stands the Guildhall, an ancient and noble building appropriated to the meetings for transacting much of the city business, and the holding of the several city courts. This fabric, having escaped ruin, was repaired after the fire; in the year 1669, at the expence of 2500*l*. It extends 153 feet in length; 48 in breadth, and is 55 feet,

feet high. At the entrance to the hall stand two gigantic statues, commonly said to be designed for Gog and Magog, though Stowe will have them to be representations of a Briton and a Saxon.—This room contains portraits of several of our judges, painted by Michael Wright, an artist of some note in the reign of Charles II. and James II. Having suffered much from the injuries of time and neglect, they were admirably repaired by the skill of Mr. Roma, at the suggestion of Alderman Townsend, in the year 1779. A marble group, of considerable elegance, executed about the year 1770 by Mr. Bacon, occupies the further extremity of the hall.—The first feast held here was by Sir John Shaw, a goldsmith, who was knighted in the field of Bosworth. Among the various apartments belonging to this structure the Common Council Chamber, merits peculiar attention: it is a large and plain room, illuminated by a handsome dome springing from four Tuscan arches, and formed into an escalloped shell with a sky light in its centre; its angles are decorated with four admirable paintings by Rigaud, the subjects of which are Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, and Happiness; the walls are also furnished with a number of masterly performances, among which the Destruction of the Floating Batteries, before Gibraltar, by Copely, and two beautiful paintings, by Smirke, expressive of Conjugal Affection, or Industry and Prudence, and the Miseries of Civil War, deserve particular attention.

Guildhall Chapel, an ancient Gothic building, founded about the year 1299, by three citizens, stands adjacent to Guildhall; this building was granted by Edward VI. to the mayor and corporation of London. Nearly opposite to the Coopers Hall, in Basinghall Street, stands the parish church of St. Michael Bassishaw, a neat but plain edifice. Returning through Ironmonger Lane to Cheapside, we observe the Mercers' Hall, erected
upon

upon the ancient site of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, which was founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Helles, and his consort Agnes, sister to the turbulent Thomas-a-Becket.

A little further on is a narrow street, denominated the Old Jewry, from a great synagogue, which formerly stood there, but which is at present formed into a noble hall, for transacting the affairs belonging to the Grocer's company. In a good house, upon the eastern side of this street, the London Institution, a magnificent establishment, upon a similar plan with the Royal Institution at the west end of the town, is at present fixed, until a proper site is obtained for erecting a convenient building for it. This institution was founded in the year 1805, and reflects the highest honour upon those whose public spirit first suggested, and afterwards matured and established it.

Quitting the Old Jewry we arrive, through some wretched lanes, at the Poultry Compter, the miserable abode of unhappy confined debtors, near to which stands the parish church of St. Mildred, a plain stone structure, with a flat quadrangular roof, and a front to the Poultry. The saint to whom this church is dedicated was the daughter of a Saxon Prince, and, for her piety, appointed first abbess to the Monastery of Ministrey, founded by Egbert, king of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. Crossing to the south side of the Poultry we pass the end of Bucklersbury, a narrow street, so named from the large stone mansion of a merchant of the name of Buckle, who was killed by a stone, which fell upon him, as he was giving directions respecting an ancient building, called the Cornet's Tower, which stood adjoining to his house, and had been founded by Edward I.

Further on in the Poultry is situated the Mansion House, a substantial though heavy building of Portland stone; the first stone was laid in the year 1739,
by

by Micaijah Perry, Esq. who was lord mayor, but the work was not completed till 1753, the total expence amounting to 42,638l. 18s. 6d. Though the architecture of this building has been so generally censured, yet it has no small claim to grandeur, and was designed after the style of the great architect Palladio; its defects have originated in the narrowness of those who had the superintendence of the work, not admitting of a sufficient area, upon which the architect might build it. The several apartments are extremely magnificent, and the Egyptian Hall is, by many, much admired.

Crossing the street in front of the Mansion House, and which is denominated Mansion House Street, we reach the National Bank of England, a most magnificent structure, likewise of Portland stone, the grand front of which towards Threadneedle Street, extends to 80 feet in length, and is of the Ionic order, with a rustic basement. In it is situated a noble gateway, opening into the court-yard, and leading to the great hall; this gateway is of the Corinthian order, and has a pediment in the centre, upon which is engraved in relievo the seal of the Bank Company; this building is ornamented at the top with a balustrade and handsome vases. Within is the hall, a spacious apartment, measuring 79 feet, by 40, and having a statue of William III. at its further end. The Rotunda, a large room in which the stock brokers transact their business, is among the apartments most deserving of notice.

Occupying the space which divides the northern extremity of Threadneedle Street from Cornhill, stands that noble monument of the patriotic liberality of Sir Thomas Gresham, the Royal Exchange. This useful fabric, the want of which had been long and severely felt by the merchants of London, was founded by this munificent and public-spirited knight, upon the 7th day of June 1566, and was completed in the November of the ensuing year. It

was denominated the Bourse, which appellation it retained till the year 1570, when it was visited by Queen Elizabeth, and by her order proclaimed the Royal Exchange. Upon the decease of Sir Thomas and his widow, who enjoyed the possession of the Exchange during his life, it came into the possession of the mayor and corporation, and the mercers' company of the city of London. Immediately after its destruction by the fire in 1666, the company of mercers, proceeded to take measures for rebuilding it, and upon the 23rd day of October 1667, the first stone of the pillar, upon the west side of the north entrance, was laid, with all due ceremony, by Charles II. The total expence of this work was 58,962l. The principal front of this noble building looks into Cornhill, and has its centre surmounted with a handsome steeple, which is covered by a cupola, and terminated by a globe, upon which is placed a brazen grasshopper, the crest of the Gresham family, for a vane. The clock which is placed in this steeple is accounted an excellent piece of workmanship, and is the regulator of all the mercantile transactions here. The interior of the building is occupied by an handsome quadrangle, having in its centre a fine marble statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit standing upon a marble pedestal; a piazza surrounds this area, in niches over which are placed full-length statues of the kings and queens of England; the only statues yet placed in the niches under the piazzas are those of Sir Thomas Gresham, and Sir John Farnard, a worthy and respectable citizen; these piazzas and the remaining area of the quadrangle, which has two entrances from Threadneedle Street, and Cornhill, is divided into walks, denominated from the countries of the several merchants who frequent them.

Beneath the north and south fronts of this structure are spacious stairs, leading to galleries which surround

surround the building, and are at present occupied by Lloyd's Coffee House, the Exchange Insurance, and other offices. Lloyd's Coffee House is the first and most important place for the transaction of business, being the medium of communication between the government and the city, no mercantile information being credited until it has been officially posted up at Lloyd's. This coffee-house has been the place in which many patriotic schemes have been planned and matured. The name of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, for relief and reward of those who suffer or distinguish themselves in the defence of their country, will be handed down to the latest posterity, amidst the applauses and admiration of surrounding nations. At Lloyd's also numberless charitable subscriptions have been made for the relief of our distressed neighbours and allies upon the continent; thus contradicting, by the most forcible arguments, those idle declaimers, who rail against the supposed sordid selfishness of our merchants, and seek to exalt their own fame upon the ruins of their country's grossly misrepresented character. But the limits of our work prevent our expatiating as we could desire upon the extensive benefits which have emanated from the subscribers to this coffee-house; benefits which were not selfishly restricted to the shores of England, but were most liberally extended to whatever part of the world stood in need of them. Reluctantly quitting this seat of British munificence, we proceed through Cornhill, upon the south of which the beautiful Gothic tower of St. Michael's demands our attention. Previous to our exchanging Cornhill for Leadenhall Street, it may not be amiss to observe that this street neither bore its present name, nor possessed any consequence, till after the expiration of many centuries subsequent to the Conquest. The name which it now goes by, was derived from the

circumstance of its having a considerable corn market.

Running in the same direction with, and being indeed only a continuation of Cornhill, is Leadenhall Street, so denominated from an ancient building, which formerly stood in this neighbourhood, having one side in this street, and which belonged formerly to the Earl of Hereford.

Upon the south side of Leadenhall Street stands the East India Company's House, a most splendid structure, erected upon the same site with the original building, which was founded in 1726, but upon a much more extensive and magnificent plan. Its front is composed of a centre which forms a superb portico, the pediment of which is supported by six fluted Ionic pillars. Upon the tympanum of the pediment are described, in alto-relievo, various emblems of commerce, &c. and the pediment is surmounted by an excellent statue of Britannia, with others of Europe and Asia upon the east and west angles. Besides this centre, the front consists of two wings, all built of Portland stone. In the grand court-room, which is a noble apartment and is situated to the right of the long passage which leads from the hall, is an exquisitely finished chimney-piece of the best marble; the greatest ornament of this room, however, is a fine bass relief of Britannia, which is well deserving of a visit from the stranger, but which our limits will not admit of our describing. The Church of St. Catherine Cree in this street, is remarkable as containing the remains of the celebrated Hans Holbein, whose painting of the Dance of Death has obtained such well deserved admiration. The neighbouring Church of St. Andrew Undershaft is also distinguished as the burial place of the laborious and accurate historian and antiquary John Stow, who died in 1605, miserably poor, at the advanced age of eighty years.

At the termination of Leadenhall Street formerly stood one of the four city gates, denominated, from its antiquity, Aldgate; this gate was rebuilt in 1606, when some Roman coins, two of which were of the reigns of Trajan and Dioclesian, were found in sinking the foundations; and representations of these two, cut, by order of the surveyor of the work, in stone, were employed to decorate the eastern front of the gate, which was taken down in 1761, when Ebenezer Mussil, Esq. wishing to preserve such valuable relics, obtained and employed them in the decoration of his own house at Bethnall Green.

We now reach the Minories, a wide and well-built street, which occupies the site of the ditch which formerly surrounded the city wall. It takes its name from a convent which was occupied by a religious sisterhood of the order of St. Clare, and sometimes called Minoresses.

Proceeding along the Minories we reach the parish Church of the Holy Trinity, a plain building, retired a little from the street, at the end of a short lane. In Haydon Square, at the rear of this church, are situated extensive tea and drug warehouses belonging to the East India Company; and a little further on is a quadrangular opening, known by the name of Goodman's Fields; this ground, as also the sites of Mansell, Lemon, and other good streets, chiefly inhabited by wealthy Jews, was originally a farm belonging to the Minoresses, but upon the Dissolution it became the property of a farmer named Goodman, whence its present appellation. In Alif Street, a handsome range of buildings occupying the north side of Goodman's Fields, and close by the Dissenting meeting-house, stood the theatre, upon whose boards Garrick, the Roscius of England, made his debut upon the 19th of October, 1741. In the vicinity of Prescott Street, is situated Rag Fair, celebrated for the extensive traffic in second-

hand clothes carried on in it. The proper name of this place is Rosemary Lane, and in it are situated the Almshouses of the merchant-taylor's company, designed for the support of 14 elderly women. Proceeding down White's Lane we arrive at East Smithfield, so called to distinguish it from the Smithfield we have elsewhere noticed; formerly this Smithfield also was the seat of a fair, annually held upon the eve of Pentecost, and for fifteen days after it. Smithfield leads us into Pennington Street, in the vicinity of which are the New London Docks, of which, the largest, which is called St. George's Dock, is capable of containing 200 ships, while the lesser, or Shadwell Dock, affords room for 50; three spacious entrance basons, capable of holding a vast number of small craft, connect these immense docks with the river.

The docks being completed, the ceremony of admitting the first ship took place upon Saturday the 25th of May, 1805, upon which day a superb entertainment was given by the directors and proprietors, to a select party of his Majesty's ministers, the lord mayor and corporation of the city, with several of the nobility and gentry, and a large number of merchants. All the dock-men, and the Tower Hamlet militia were on duty, the band of the latter playing in front of the warehouse next to the wharf. Mr. Pitt, Lords Hawksbury and Harrowby, the lord mayor and city officers with the directors, having first assembled at the London Tavern, went in procession in their carriages; and, every thing being arranged, about three o'clock the signal was made for opening the gates, when the Thames, Frinley, of Embden, a fine vessel, of 450 tons, decorated with the colours of all nations, surmounted by the English, and conveying the noble party, entered slowly, the band of the Royal East India volunteers which was on board playing "Rule Britannia." As soon as she was
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laid alongside the wharf, the visitors debarked, and went round the wharf and warehouses, with which they seemed to be much pleased.

The East and West India Docks having been already noticed in our account of Middlesex, we shall only observe in this place, that the grand ceremony of opening them took place upon Friday the 3d of September, 1802, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The first vessel which entered, was the *Henry Addington*, a new built West Indiaman, the property of R. Milligan, Esq. a merchant of the first respectability, and chairman of the company; this ship, which is one of the finest in the trade and measures 350 tons, was towed into the Great Dock amidst the reiterated plaudits of thousands of spectators; her appearance was splendid and beautiful, exhibiting the flags of all nations. As soon as she was moored, a second West Indiaman, named the *Echo* followed, laden with about 900 hogsheads of sugar, the first goods deposited in the extensive warehouses which surround the docks. On board of this vessel, which carried the Admiralty flag at her foretop gallant mast, were the Earl of Rosleyn, Lords Hood, Hawkesbury, Pelham, Hobart, Harvey, Sheffield, and Glenberivi; Sir Sidney Smith, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Shee, Mr Alderman Curtis, and Mr. Manning: for these gentlemen an elegant cold collation was provided, after which they landed about two o'clock, under a salute of 14 guns. They then returned, in company with the directors, to town, where an elegant dinner had been ordered for them at the London Tavern.

The first admittance of the water was unattended with any ceremony. An estimate may be made of the magnitude of these docks, from the length of time which was occupied in filling them. The water was admitted through two openings, about 7,000 gallons running in during the space of each second,

second, yet in the space of 14 hours the Great Dock was far from being filled.

Passing through a number of narrow and dirty streets, we arrive at Little Tower Hill, where the gloomy appearance of the Tower, surrounded by its broad and stagnating moat, naturally arrest our attention. This fortress is well situated to answer the purposes of its erection; upon a wharf, which divides it from the river, are mounted above 60 nine-pounders, which are chiefly employed for rejoicings. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror, in the first year of his reign, for the purpose of enforcing the submission of his new subjects: in the year 1078, the large square tower, known by the name of the White Tower, was erected under the superintendence of Gundulph, who, though the bishop of Rochester, was the first military architect of his time. The walls of this tower are 11 feet thick, and have a winding stair continued along two of their sides; it was for a long time called Cæsar's Tower, and originally stood by itself; by Fitz-Stephen it is denominated the Arx Palatina, and the title of Palatine was conferred upon its governor; within this building stands an antient Chapel, dedicated to St. John, and designed for the use of the Royal Family. Its form is oblong and rounded at each end; upon each side there stand five thick, short, round pillars, with large squared capitals, and corresponding arches; two similar pillars occupy the east end: there is a gallery above, having windows with rounded arches, which look into the chapel, and is said to have been allotted to females. The pillars pass quite down to the ground floor, through a lower apartment, which now serves for a powder magazine; the chapel forms at present part of the Record Office, and is filled with papers.

The Tower being injured by a tempest in the year 1092, was repaired by William Rufus, who added
the

the tower afterwards called St. Thomas's, beneath which stands the gate called the Traitor's, from being that by which all persons committed for treasonable practices were admitted.

The western gate is the principal entrance to this fortress, and is sufficiently spacious to admit of large and heavy carriages. Having passed this gate, and crossed a bridge thrown over the ditch, we arrived at the innermost gate, which was formerly strengthened by the addition of a portcullis. For the convenience of pedestrians, a small postern, leading over the draw-bridge to the wharf, is daily opened at a fixed hour, and serves much to facilitate the intercourse between the tower and city.

Much ceremony attends the opening and shutting of the great gate of the tower, which is opened every day at six in the morning during summer, and at day break during winter; the time of shutting is usually about 11 every night.

We have already noticed the period of the erection of the White and St. Thomas towers, and described St. John's Chapel in the former; adjacent to this chapel is situated the Council Chamber, rendered infamous by having been the place in which Richard III. previous to his accession, held his diabolical consultations. The Office of Ordnance, which was originally designed for the manufactory of bows, &c. previous to the discovery of gunpowder, having been destroyed in 1789, by an accidental fire, has been strongly and carefully rebuilt. In an office denominated the Mint is coined most of the currency of this kingdom; latterly, however, a large proportion of the circulating medium of this island, was coined by the ingenious Messrs. Bolton and Watts, of Birmingham, upon the account of the Bank, and by a recent act of the parliament of the United Empire, this coinage has been rendered a legal tender.

In the Record Office, of which St. John's Chapel,
as

as we have already observed, forms a part, are preserved the records of all the lands, &c. of England, from the reign of John to the commencement of that of Richard III. Since that period the records have been deposited in the Rolls Office, Chancery Lane. Besides these records, a number of other curious and valuable documents are to be found here, as also the first edition of the common-prayer book, as settled upon the restoration of Charles II. In a small and gloomy apartment, constructed wholly of stone, are kept the jewels belonging to the crown, which consist of the imperial crown, which is of gold, and richly ornamented with precious stones; the golden orb, which, previous to his being crowned, the king bears in his left hand: this ball is in diameter six inches, and upon the top of it is a superb amethyst, surmounting a golden cross, which, as also the ball, is richly set with jewels; the golden sceptre which the king carries, upon his return into Westminster Hall after his coronation, in his right hand, while the globe we have just described occupies his left—this sceptre and its cross are also richly ornamented; the sceptre, with the dove, which rests upon a small Jerusalem cross, are both richly set with diamonds, &c. The remaining jewels are St. Edward's staff; a rich state salt-seller; the curtana, or sword of mercy; a magnificent silver font; a large silver fountain, the gift of the town of Plymouth to Charles II; the rich state crown, worn by the king when he attends parliament; the Prince of Wales's crown; the crown, globe, and sceptre of Queen Mary the consort of William III.; an ivory sceptre, which belonged formerly to Mary D'Este, the unfortunate Queen of James II. the golden spurs and armillas; the ampulla or golden eagle; also the golden spoon, with an immense profusion of less valuable articles.

In the Great Storehouse, an extensive building upon the White Tower, are kept small arms for

100,000

100,000 men, all ready for immediate service; the apartment in which these are contained, is also the depository of several curious articles, among which a small piece of ordnance taken by the French at Malta, and intercepted upon its passage to France in the national frigate *La Sensible*, by the Sea-horse commanded by Captain Foote, deserves particular attention. The disposition of the arms is highly beautiful, and displays much both of taste and judgement. Under the Small Armory is kept a royal train of artillery; the room which contains it is of dimensions similar to the Small Armory, viz. 345 feet long, and 50 feet broad. Among other remarkable pieces of ordnance our attention was attracted by an immense mortar, employed in the reign of William III. at the siege of Namur, and so often fired out of that the touch-hole was fused. This huge engine weighs upwards of 6000lb. weight, and is said to have thrown a shell of 500lb. weight to the distance of two miles. In the Horse Armory we were shewn a curious old breast plate, the lower edge of the left side of which was carried away by a cannon ball. Our surprise was extreme, when upon entering this apartment we discovered the equestrian figures of a number of our monarchs equipped in full suits of armour, and each attended by his knight. We almost imagined ourselves living in the age of antient chivalry, while we gazed upon these stiff and formidable figures, arrayed in all the terrors of war. Our limits not admitting of detailed remarks, we can only notice one or two of the most striking characters represented here. George I. is habited in a complete suit of armour, and mounted upon a white horse, with superb trappings; William III. wears the original armour of Edward the Black Prince; Charles I. wears the armour which was presented to him, when Prince of Wales, by the city of London; William the Conqueror is dressed in a suit of plain armour.

In the Spanish Armory are shewn the relics of the famous Armada of Spain, proudly and vainly denominated the Invincible, which was designed for the conquest of this country, but which was itself destroyed, for the presumption of its commanders, by the strong arm of Providence. Among other articles found on board of this immense fleet, are shewn a number of thumb-screws, said to have been intended for torturing the English into a confession of the places in which their wealth was concealed. Among the miscellaneous contents of this apartment, we were shewn a train of 12 small pieces of artillery, presented to Charles I. when a child, by the foundery of London; also the axe with which Queen Elizabeth's mother, the unfortunate Anne Boleyn first, and afterwards her favourite, the no less unfortunate Earl of Essex, was beheaded.

The painting of Queen Elizabeth alighting from her horse to review the fleet of Tilbury, which is placed behind a curtain at the upper end of this room is well worthy of notice.

In a yard upon the right hand, as we went through the west entrance, the keeper of the Royal Menagerie entertained us with a sight of the various wild beasts which have at sundry times been presented to his Majesty, and among which he pointed out to us a young lion which, while the ship, in which he was lately brought to England, was riding at anchor off Gravesend, broke loose from his cage, and, having compelled the sailors to take refuge from his fury in the rigging, leaped overboard, and endeavoured to escape. Much credit is due to the keeper for his attention to the safety of those who visit the menagerie, and also for his extreme attention to cleanliness, that grand requisite to the health of his savage prisoners.

The Tower is supplied with water from a large cistern upon the top of the White Tower, which

is filled by an engine from the Thames. The government of this fortress is in the hands of a constable, who is conservator of the regalia, and has under him a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant or governor, tower-major, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter gunners, and 40 warders, whose uniform is similar to that of yeomen of the guards. This is employed as a state-prison, and has been the scene of many atrocities; of these we shall notice a few the most remarkable. Here, in the upper floor of the tower, but too justly called Bloody, the sweet and guiltless babes, Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York, fell innocent victims to the cruel ambition of their remorseless uncle. Henry VI. fell, as tradition relates, in the Wakefield Tower, beneath the treacherous dagger of the profligate Gloucester. Beauchamp Tower is celebrated as having been the prison of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, who bled beneath the axe of the executioner upon the 19th of May, 1536, and also of the innocent and accomplished Lady Jane Gray, who was likewise beheaded upon Tower Hill, in January, 1553-4.

Quitting this fortress, stained with such multiplied crimes, we return to Tower Hill, the melancholy scene of many undeserved executions. Here passion, prejudice, interest, and every other hateful passion, displayed itself in the wanton and unprovoked execution of the amiable and conscientious Bishop Fisher; of the learned and upright Sir Thomas More; and of the beautiful and accomplished Lady Jane Gray, already noticed. Previous to the present reign Tower Hill was annually the scene of a grand display of fire-works in honour of the sovereign's birth day.

Fronting the Tower, and inclosed within a neat railing, stands the Trinity House, a beautiful specimen of the architectural skill of Samuel Wyat, Esq. The building belongs to a society, founded

in 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, captain of the Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy, under Henry VIII. by a charter from whom this association was first incorporated, with powers to regulate seamen, examine the masters of his Majesty's ships, and also the mathematical students of Christ's Hospital; to appoint pilots for the Thames, and settle their rates; to erect light-houses, &c. for the security of navigation; to give licences to poor sailors, who are not free of the city, to row upon the Thames; to prevent aliens, unlicensed by them, from serving a board British ships; and also to hear and determine upon the complaints which may occur in the merchant service. The ballast office, for deepening and clearing the Thames, belongs also to this company, which is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and 18 elder brethren. The number of the inferior members is unlimited, and every expert seaman, of the rank of master, is eligible. A beautiful shrubbery occupies the piece of ground railed in, in front of the Trinity House. The old hall of the corporation was situated in Water Lane, Tower Street, where was preserved a flag taken by Sir Francis Drake from the Spaniards; this however, and a few other curiosities, have been removed to the new building upon Tower Hill.

Leaving Tower Hill we proceed through Thames Street, a long, narrow, and disagreeable street, so called from its vicinity to the river. In this street is situated the Custom House, an heavy, inelegant, but extensive substantial brick building, stretching 189 feet along the banks of the river, and well provided with ample warehouses underneath and upon each side of it. Within, the Custom House consists of two floors, of which the uppermost is a magnificent apartment, of nearly the entire length of the building, and 15 feet high. This room, which is called the long room, is the place in which business is transacted

transacted by the commissioners, &c. and the auctions are held for the sale of seized goods, or such as have been left beyond a limited period in the stores, without paying duty.

The increasing wealth of this nation calls loudly for the erection of a building more worthy of the high station she holds in the commercial world. The example of the metropolis of the sister island ought to stimulate us to some exertions to blot out the disgrace of having a Custom House so little indicative of the taste or liberality of a city, which in other respects is the first and most splendid in the world.

The first Custom-House erected in this city was founded about the year 1385, by John Churchman, sheriff of London; still however, for a long period subsequent to this, the customs were collected in sundry parts of the city, and in a manner so irregular as to occasion a great loss to the revenue; this error was discovered and rectified in 1559, by an act, requiring that all goods should be landed at such places only as the commissioners of the customs appointed, and the site of the present custom house being chosen, a building adapted to the purpose was erected; this falling a sacrifice to the fire in 1666, was rebuilt by Charles II. and being again burned down, was restored, as it at present stands, about the year 1718. Previous to the establishment of a regular custom-house, Billingsgate was the chief place for collecting the duties.

We shall notice briefly the progressive increase of the duties collected in the port of London, from the year 1265, when the first authentic account commenced. In this year the half year's customs for foreign merchandize amounted to 75*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* In 1331, the receipts of the year amounted to 8000*l.* In 1354, the duties upon imports were 580*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Upon exports 81,624*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The glorious reign of Elizabeth increased our customs to 50,000*l.* per an-

num. Our imports and exports during the year 1613, raised the revenue to 109,572l. 18s. 4d. and at the commencement of our unfortunate civil discords in the year 1641, the receipts were 500,000l. their average amount between 1671 and 1688 was 555,752l. In 1709, notwithstanding the calamities of war and the hindrance arising from thence to commerce, we find the customs at 2,319,320l. which in 1789 was further increased to 3,711,126l. The annual amount of the property which now covers the Thames was, in the year 1798, estimated by that accurate and laborious investigator Mr. Colquhoun, at no less than the enormous sum of 75,000,000l. In the year 1802 the imports and exports amounted to 46,159,056l. 5s. 8d.

The management of the customs is committed to the superintendence of nine commissioners, whose powers extend to every sea-port in England; their authority is very considerable, and they are assisted in the discharge of their important trust by an immense number of inferior officers.

Continuing our route we pass the lower extremity of Harp Lane, in which stands a plain building, at present employed as a Hall by the company of bakers, but originally the mansion of John Chichely, chamberlain of London. A short and narrow lane brings us hence opposite to the parochial Church of St. Dunstan's in the East, so distinguished from another church also consecrated to this chaste monk (so celebrated in the annals of superstition for his rencontre with the devil), and situated in Fleet Street, not far from Temple Bar. The original edifice being destroyed by the Fire, the present fabrick was erected at the expence of 4000l. given for that purpose by Lady Williamson, of Hales Hall, Norfolk. This building, which is externally plain, stands upon a declivity, called St. Dunstan's Hill, and is surrounded by an ample burial ground, well planted with tall trees.

Returning

Returning to Thames Street, by a narrow lane, we arrive at Billingsgate, or, according to some antiquarians, Belin's-gate, a place well known in the annals of eloquence. This place first obtained celebrity as a fish market in the reign of William III. who passed an act for rendering it a free port for fish in the year 1699. From this wharf the Gravesend and Margate and Ramsgate passage boats sail. At the extremity of Thames Street, and upon its south side, stands the parish Church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, an elegant and substantial fabric, constructed of stone, shortly after the destruction of the former church by the great fire. The bridge, whence this building derives its agnomen, if we may be allowed the expression, next demands attention. The earliest notice we have of its existence is in the laws of Ethelred: the first bridge was constructed of timber, and is said to have been the undertaking of the priests of St. Mary Overie. This bridge being found liable to numberless accidents, was rebuilt substantially with stone about the year 1176, one Peter, curate of St. Mary Colechurch, being the architect. This great work was constructed upon immense piles, closely driven together, and surmounted with long planks of 10 inches thickness, firmly bolted together, and supporting the base of each pier, the lowermost stones of which were imbedded in pitch to preserve them from the action of the water; piles, called sterlings, were driven all round for the further preservation of the foundations; these, however, by contracting the space between the piers, occasion, at the ebb of the tide, a fall of five feet, which has on numberless occasions proved fatal to the navigators of the river. The length of this bridge is 915 feet, and the number of its arches was 19. Previous to the year 1759 it was disfigured by a number of houses occupying each side, and contracting the passage so as to leave little room for

foot passengers ; now, however, that this nuisance has been removed, London Bridge presents somewhat of a more elegant appearance ; two of its arches upon the London, and one upon the Southwark side are occupied by the curious and useful machinery of the water-works, by which a large portion of this extensive metropolis is furnished at an easy rate with water. The first projector of these works was a Dutchman, of the name of Peter Corbis.

Returning up Fish Hill Street from the bridge, we stopped to view the Monument, an astonishing specimen of the genius of the great Sir Christopher Wren, erected in commemoration of the dreadful fire, already so frequently noticed, which commenced in an adjoining street, called Pudding Lane, upon the night of the second of September, 1666, and continuing its ravages for the space of four days laid almost the entire city of London, within the walls, in ashes.

This magnificent pillar, which

“ ————— pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts its head, and lies,”

is of the Doric order, and in height vastly exceeds the most distinguished monuments of antiquity. The dimensions of Antoninus's, the largest of the Roman columns, were 172 feet and a half in height, and 12 feet three inches in diameter at its base ; while the diameter of the base of the Monument is 15 feet, and the total height of the column and its pedestal, urn, &c. is 202 feet, being the exact distance of its base, from the house at which the fire is said to have commenced. Within the column is an elegant flight of 345 steps, made of black marble, which lead to a balcony, within 32 feet of the summit, and commanding a most extensive and interesting view of the city and its environs.

The sides of the pedestal upon which the column rests,

rests, and whose altitude is 40 feet, contain inscriptions illustrative of the object for which it was erected, and some other particulars which our limits do not admit of our noticing.

In Pudding Lane, where as we have already mentioned the fire commenced, stands a house upon the spot where it first broke out ; and, till within these few years, an inscription was to be seen upon it, perpetuating the memory of the circumstance, and also the wild incoherent testimony of one Hubert, a deranged Frenchman, who was executed upon his own deposition of having been the first to set fire to the city, at the instigation of the Roman catholics. The tale is now wholly and justly discredited, and we have to regret that the violence of the times rendered the sacrifice of an innocent person necessary to appease the bigotted fury of a misjudging rabble.

At a little distance hence is East Cheap, where originally stood the Boar's Head Tavern, the celebrated resort of the famous knight Sir John Falstaff, and his associates. The site is at present occupied by a number of houses of recent erection, the memory of the Boar's Head is, however, still perpetuated in the sign which is affixed to the front of one of them. This street was famous for its jollity and good living.

Fish Hill Street leads into Gracechurch Street, upon the right side of which, near the corner of Fenchurch Street, stands the parish Church of St. Benedict, which having suffered in the fire of 1666, was rebuilt in the year 1685 ; its length is internally about 60 feet, its breadth 30, and altitude 32 ; the west gallery contains a small organ ; the tower is about 149 feet. Gracechurch Street was originally, as Stow informs us, a grass market ; it appears, however, to have been also the place of sale for various other articles.

Fenchurch Street, which branches off from Gracechurch

church Street opposite Lombard Street, was so named from the fenny ground which the Lang Bourne occasioned here. In this street stood the house in which, during the reign of Mary, the Russian ambassador was entertained with so much hospitality. From the south side of this street branch off, first, Rood Lane, in which stands the Church of St. Margaret Pattens, so named from its being situated among the patten-makers; a little further on is Minching Lane, in which formerly resided the nuns of St. Helen, also called Minchuns; this lane contains many well built mansions, occupied by wealthy merchants. The next lane we shall notice is Mark's, in which is situated the Corn Exchange, a spacious and useful structure; the ascent to which is by a flight of three steps, leading to a colonnade of eight lofty pillars of the Doric order; the corner pillars are coupled, and between the others is fixed a neat iron railing, with three iron gates; within there is a large quadrangle, well paved and surrounded with a handsome colonade.

About the year 1674 a curious Roman brick was discovered, at the depth of 22 feet below the pavement, by Mr. Stuckley, in sinking the foundation of a house in this lane; this brick is formed of a curious red clay, and has upon its front, in bass-relief, a representation of Sampson burning the corn fields, by driving into them foxes, with flaming brands fastened to their tails. The dimensions of this brick were, upon the largest face, four inches broad, and five inches 11-10ths long; upon the reverse three inches 7-10ths broad, and five inches 1-10th long; its thickness is two inches 4-10ths.

Returning through Mark Lane and Fenchurch Street we cross Gracechurch Street, into Lombard Street, famous for the number of wealthy banking-houses it contains. This street takes its name from having originally been the residence of merchants from Lombardy, who, taking advantage of the necessities

cessities of our monarchs, purchased from them many valuable privileges; of which, however, they were deprived in the reign of Edward III. in consequence of their excessive impositions; they, however, continued to flourish and reside here, till in the reign of Queen Elizabeth their projects being completely overturned, by the plans of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, they were obliged to quit this country. The pawnbrokers, a race of men more modern, but equally rapacious, and often equally dishonest, have succeeded to the traffic of these merchants, and assumed their armorial bearings of three golden balls.

Upon the right hand in this street stands the parish church of St. Edmund the King, a plain building of stone, with a handsome tower and spire. Several ancient Roman curiosities have been discovered upon digging a sewer in this street; they consisted of the remains of a street, some coins, and other antiquities. Abchurch Lane, which branches off from the south side of this street, close by the General Post Office, is celebrated by Pope as the residence of a famous quack, of those days, of the name of John Moore; concerning whom Pope writes as follows:

“ O learned friend of Abchurch Lane,
Who sett'st our entrails free,
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms must feed on thee.”

We now exchange the narrow lane in which dwelt this vender of worm-powders, thus handed down to posterity by the genius of Pope, for a more important and more extensively useful object, the National Post Office, which, though decked in no gaudy architectural trappings, demands our admiration for the excellence of its internal regulations, and our warmest gratitude for the extensive benefits which through its medium are diffused over the whole of this rich and populous empire. To expatiate upon the

the advantages derived from the facility of communication afforded by the establishment of posts to the most remote parts, as well of the world at large as of the United Kingdoms, would be superfluous: without it a mercantile country like our's could not exist. To whom we are indebted for the first foundation of so invaluable an establishment is a point difficult in the extreme, if not totally impossible, at present, to ascertain; no authentic documents having been handed down, and vague conjecture being our only guide in the research. The foreign mails we find originally to have been in the hands of some stranger, elected to that office, with the consent of government, by the various foreign residents in the city; a dispute arising, however, in the year 1568, between the Flemings and Spaniards who resided in London, each party chose its own post master; upon which a representation was made by the citizens of London to the Privy Council requesting that the Queen would no longer permit so important an office to remain in the hands of strangers, but grant it to one of her own subjects. The conveyance and distribution of letters was, as we are informed, originally conducted by several private officers, to each of whom was allotted his respective district; this mode being soon found to be attended with the greatest inconvenience, was exchanged for another, which consisted in the establishment of a number of public post-offices; this, however, likewise failing, occasioned the establishment, in the year 1660, by act of parliament, of a General Post Office, to be kept in the city of London, and regulated by a post-master general of the king's appointment. Thus appointed the post-master was authorised to erect post-offices in all places where they were required, and impose upon each letter or packet a certain charge, according to the regulations then provided in the act. Upon the union with Scotland a new act respecting the management of the mails and the postage

age of letters was passed ; by this act the rates of postage were settled as follows :—To or from London, not exceeding 80 miles, 3d.—To or from any place in England not exceeding 80 miles, 4d.—Between London and Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnspath, 6d.—To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding 50 miles, 2d.—To or from any place in Scotland, above 80 miles from Edinburgh, 4d.—To or from London and Dublin, 6d.—To or from any place in Ireland, above 40 miles from Dublin, 4d.—To or from Dublin, not exceeding 40 miles, 2d. From any part of France to London 10d. From London, through France, to Spain or Portugal, 1s. 6d. From London to the Spanish Netherlands, 10d. and so on. One shilling and six-pence being the highest charge for any single letter. But the postage of letters is now fixed at the following rates :—All double, treble, and other letters and packets whatever (except by the Two-Penny Post), pay in proportion to the respective rates of single letters ; but no letter or packet to and from places within the kingdom of Great Britain, together with the contents thereof, is charged more than as a treble letter, unless the same weigh an ounce. when it is to be rated as four single letters, and so in proportion for every quarter of an ounce above that weight, reckoning each quarter as a single letter.

Letters to soldiers and sailors, if single, and in conformity to the act of parliament, are chargeable with one penny only.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From any Post Office in England or Wales, to any	s.	d.
place not exceeding 15 miles from such office	0	4
For any distance above 15 and not exceeding 30 miles	0	5
For any distance above 30 and not exceeding 50 miles	0	6
For any distance above 50 and not exceeding 80 miles	0	7
For any distance above 80 and not exceeding 120 miles	0	8
For any distance above 120 and not exceeding 170 miles	0	9
For any distance above 170 and not exceeding 230 miles	0	10
For any distance above 230 and not exceeding 300 miles	0	11
For any distance above 300 and not exceeding 400 miles	1	0
For any distance above 400 and not exceeding 500 miles	1	1

And

And so in proportion; the postage increasing progressively one penny for a single letter for every like excess of distance of one hundred miles.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Postage of a single letter <i>to or from London</i> and any part of France, what was formerly called Flanders, and Holland	s.	d.
Italy, Sicily, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and all parts of the North, <i>via Gottenburgh or Cuxhaven</i>	1	6
Portugal, by packet boats	2	4
Gibraltar and Fleet off Cadiz	2	8
Malta and Sicily	3	0
America, and the British West India Islands	2	0
<i>To and from Falmouth</i> and Portugal	1	5
Gibraltar	1	9
Malta	2	1
America and British West India Islands	1	1

* * * To which the inland postage must be added.

The inland postage to London is also added to letters from the country going to the Continent.— Letters for Spain cannot be forwarded from hence through Lisbon, they must be put under cover to correspondents at Lisbon, with directions to them to pay the Spanish postage. No letters to any part of the Continent of Europe or to America, can be forwarded unless the postage of such letters be first paid.

Previous to the year 1784 the conveyance of the mails was intrusted to unprotected carts; a system productive of much inconvenience and loss to the public, from the many robberies to which the post was thus exposed; in this year, however, upon the suggestions of a Mr. Palmer, coaches, protected by a well-armed guard, were appointed for the conveyance of letters; thereby adding to their security and expediting their delivery. From the circumstance, however, of the government contract with the coach-owners being only for the conveyance of the mails, the contractors are obliged to remunerate themselves for their expence by charging at the rate of 6d. per mile for travelling in their carriages.—

Packets.

Packets also, transmitted by the mails, are attended with considerable expence. The mail is required to travel at the rate of eight miles in the hour, including stoppages, and the guard, who is seated behind the coach, announces its approach by blowing a horn, upon hearing of which all carts, waggons, or carriages, are required to make way, as private interests should always be subservient to the public welfare.

Previous to the Fire a much frequented tavern occupied the site of the present Post Office. This building is separated from Lombard Street by a range of houses; it is, however, connected with the street by an arched passage, nearly abreast of Exchange Alley. Its present government is vested in the hands of two post-masters general, who generally are peers of the realm; the inferior departments are regulated by a secretary, who has under him 13 clerks; a receiver-general, who has seven clerks; an accomptant-general, and his clerks; an inspector of mis-sent and dead letters; a solicitor; comptroller of the Two Penny Post, and a superintendant of the Ship Letter Office.—The present post-masters-general are the Earls of Sandwich and Chichester.

At the suggestion of an upholder in Paternoster Row, of the name of Murray, an office for the delivery of letters and packets, at the rate of one penny each, in the city of London, and within ten miles, was established by a Mr. William Dockwra, in whose hands it flourished for a considerable time; at length, however, Government claimed it as a royal prerogative, and gave him a life pension of 200*l.* per ann. in lieu of it. The original arrangement was that one penny should be paid with every letter or packet, not exceeding in weight one pound, to be delivered within the city of London or its environs, within the limits of ten miles. Latterly a charge of one penny has been also made upon the

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delivery

delivery of the letter, if the person to whom it is addressed should reside beyond the limits of London, Westminster, the Borough, or their respective suburbs and liberties. The rate is now raised to two-pence. The principal Two-penny Post Offices are situated at the General Post Office and in Gerrard Street, Soho; and there are numerous receiving houses for letters both in town and country. There are six deliveries in town daily (Sundays excepted) and three in most parts of the country; and the General Post letters are dispatched to the country letter carriers for distribution the same morning of their arrival in London. From most parts of the country letters are dispatched to town twice a day. The time by which they must be put in for each delivery, and the time by which each delivery should be completed by the letter-carriers, both in town and country, is as follows :

LETTERS FROM ONE PART OF THE TOWN TO ANOTHER,

	Must be put into the Receiving Houses by		Should be delivered, gene- rally, as under :	
		<i>o'clock</i>		<i>o'clock</i>
For the 1st Deliv.	Overnight	- 8	In the morn. between 8 & 9	
2d ditto	Morning	- 8	Ditto	10 & 11
3d. ditto	Ditto	10	Noon	12 & 1
4th ditto	Noon	- 12	Afternoon	2 & 3
5th ditto	Afternoon	- 2	Ditto	4 & 5
6th ditto	Ditto	- 5	Ditto	7 & 9

But they may be put in for each delivery, three quarters of an hour later at either of the two principal offices, and an hour later at that they are to be delivered from, which may be known thus: Gray's Inn Lane, High Holborn, Chancery Lane, and all its avenues, the Strand, Narrow Wall, Lambeth Marsh, the Asylum, and all the parts to the west, ward, are in the district of the Gerrard Street Office, and the remainder in that of the Lombard Street Office.

LETTERS GOING FROM TOWN TO THE COUNTRY.

To Places having Three Deliveries,

Must be put into the Receiving Houses by o'clock	should be delivered, in the Country, generally, as under :
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For the	The preceding			<i>o'clock</i>
1st Deliv.	Evening -	5	In the Morn, between	7 & 9
2d ditto	In the Morning	8	Noon - -	11 & 1
3d ditto	Afternoon -	2	Afternoon -	5 & 7

To Places having but Two Deliveries.

1st Deliv.	In the Morning	8	At Noon -	11 & 1
2d ditto	Afternoon -	2	Afternoon -	5 & 7

To Places having but One Delivery.

-----	In the Morning	8	At Noon between	11 & 1
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Or they may be put in at either of the two principal Offices three quarters of an hour later for each delivery, or at that which they are dispatched from to the country, and which may be known by the letters *L* and *G* in the following list, till seven in the evening, nine in the morning, and three in the afternoon. Letters put in, as above, on Saturday evenings, are delivered in the country between the hours of seven and ten on Sunday morning.

LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY TO LONDON.

Letters put in at any receiving house in the country in time for the morning dispatch from thence, should be delivered in London between	<i>o'clock</i> 12 & 1
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If in time to go by the afternoon dispatch, they should be delivered in London in the evening between	7 & 9
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FROM ONE PART OF THE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER.

Letters going to any part having more than one delivery a day, and put in at any country receiving-house in time for the morning dispatch, should be delivered the same evening between	5 & 7
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If intended for parts having three deliveries a day, and put in to go by the afternoon dispatch, they should be delivered next morning between	7 & 9
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If for parts having less than three deliveries, and put in to go by the afternoon dispatch, or for parts having but one delivery, and put in any time before that dispatch, they should be delivered next day between o'clock

11 & 1

The dated stamp upon each letter, or, if there are two, that bearing the latest date, denotes the hour of dispatch from each of the principal offices, and enables the persons to whom letters are addressed to ascertain whether there has been any needless delay in their delivery, in which case redress is to be had, upon application, by a letter, inclosing the stamped cover, and stating the exact time of delivery, to the Comptroller of the Two-penny Post Office, who is, at present, Edward Johnson, Esq.

Two pence is the charge upon all letters to or from parts of the town within the limits of the General Post Office delivery; three-pence beyond it; and 2d. is charged by this office upon each letter passing to or from the General Post Office. Except when letters are designed for places beyond his Majesty's dominions, the 2d. postage may be paid or withheld at the time of posting the letter, according to the wish of the sender; the weight of letters conveyed by the Two-penny Post is now restricted to two ounces. When articles of value are transmitted by post, notice should be given to the office-keeper at the time of putting in; notes or drafts, however, if made payable to the bearer, should be cut in half, and the second portion detained till the receipt of the first has been acknowledged.

Previous to our dismissal of this useful and interesting subject it may not be amiss to notice the progressive augmentation of the revenue derived from the postage of letters, as it most forcibly evinces the vast increase of our commerce, and the consequent addition to our national wealth and prosperity.— Though the office of chief post-master was, according to Pennant, established in 1551, we have

no account whatever of the amount of the revenue before the year 1664, when it is conjectured to have been somewhat about 5,000*l.* per annum. In the year 1664, we learn that a gentleman of the name of Manly farmed the Post Office from the parliament, at the annual rent of 100,000*l.* including England, Ireland and Scotland. After a General Post Office was established in London, during the reign of Charles II. we find the rent paid for the Post Office, which was farmed by Daniel O'Neal, Esq. amounted to 21,500*l.* This was augmented in the year 1674 to 43,000*l.* and further increased in 1685, to 65,000*l.* At the Revolution we find it at 76,319*l.* The nett produce in 1722 was 98,010*l.* 8*s.* and at present the annual revenue of the Post Office is averaged at 700,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of franks.

Quitting the Post Office we observe at the corner of Abchurch Lane a handsome edifice, belonging to the Phoenix Insurance Office, one of the numerous and highly valuable institutions with which this city abounds, and which have of late years so rapidly multiplied. The Phoenix is among the first of these offices for respectability, and the terms of insurance are as moderate here as elsewhere. The handsome and liberal conduct of the London Insurance Offices has been fully displayed in the case of the late unfortunate fire at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, the once magnificent seat of the tasteful Colonel Johnnes, member for that county, from whose valuable literary labours the public has derived the greatest satisfaction in the perusal of his elegant and amusing translation of the chronicles of the facetious Froissart.

The western extremity of Lombard Street brings us back to the Poultry, in which, as already noticed, is situated the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor, not far from which is the much-admired church of St. Stephen, Walbrook; a building which though in ge-

neral but little noticed by us is celebrated throughout Europe, and deservedly reckoned the master-piece of that great architect Sir Christopher Wren. Though small, it contains, in the greatest perfection, every beauty which the plan could possibly admit of, and it is doubtful, according to the opinion of many foreigners of the first taste, whether Italy can furnish a building capable of vying with this in taste and proportion.

This church having shared the common fate in the catastrophe of 1666, was rebuilt shortly after under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren ; it is constructed of stone, and has an arched roof over the middle aisle, the centre of which is surmounted by a spacious cupola, and lantern ; the rest of the roof is flat, and covered with lead, it is supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters.— Within, the church is divided into three aisles, running lengthways, and one across, all flagged. The roof and cupola are elegantly decorated, and the walls wainscotted to the height of 10 feet, upon these are painted the arms of the Grocer's Company, handsomely surrounded with palm branches, &c. The three door-cases are superbly ornamented, especially the third, which occupies the west end, and is decorated with the arms of the Chichely family ; the first stone of the original church having, in the year 1429, been laid by Sir Robert Chichely, who contributed a plot of ground, measuring in length 208 feet 6 inches, and in breadth 66 feet ; besides 100*l.* in cash for the building of this fabric, and further bore the expence of all the timber-work, the lead for the roof, and the carriage of these articles. The altar-piece is a beautiful painting of the Stoning of Stephen, by Benjamin West, Esq. president of the Royal Academy. The remaining decorations of this church are equally magnificent, but our limits are too confined to admit of our dwelling upon them individually.

Passing the National Bank and the Royal Exchange, both of which have been already noticed, we proceed down Threadneedle Street, in which stands the house belonging to the South Sea Company, which was established in the year 1771 for the purpose of an exclusive trade to the South Seas, and for supplying Spanish America with slaves from Guinea. This company nearly ruined the kingdom, in the year 1720, nine years after its first establishment, by a delusive scheme proposed by its directors for discharging the national debt: this ridiculous bubble held out the absurd offer of 1000*l.* for every 100*l.* contributed to the stock. South Sea stock sold at first at 86*l.* from which, however, through the wretched infatuation of the nation, it soon rose to 1,100*l.* whereby the original capital was augmented from 10,000,000*l.* to about 110,000,000*l.* The bursting of the bubble was, as might have been foreseen, productive of the most dreadful consequences: bankrupts were daily declared, and suicides were multiplied in a most alarming manner.

The building in which the business of the company is now transacted, is an heavy pile of brick and stone, inclosing a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a fine piazza. The front towards Threadneedle Street is handsome, and of the Doric order; the walls are of considerable thickness, and the various offices well disposed. The business of the company is transacted by a governor, deputy-governor, and 20 directors, annually elected by a majority of those qualified, by the possession of a sufficient quantity of stock, for voters, before the 6th of February. At present the company has no trade, and only receives interest for its capital, which is in the hands of government, and also an allowance, from the treasury, of 8000*l.* per annum for the expences of the establishment. No person who is a governor or director of the Bank of England

England can be a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, or director of the affairs of this company.

Proceeding down Broad Street we reach the Excise Office, a plain but substantial edifice, erected upon the site of the college founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, and known by the name of Gresham House, having been originally the place of residence of this benevolent merchant. By his will he appointed four lecturers in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry; and three readers of lectures in physic, civil law, and rhetoric, to each of whom he left a salary of 50l. a year, payable out of the rents of the Royal Exchange. In this house the professors formerly had apartments, and the lectures were read; these, however, have of late been discontinued, owing, it is said, to the formation of the Royal Society, which for a considerable time held its meetings here. This respectable body, to whose exertions this nation is so considerably indebted, originated in the meetings of a few illustrious persons at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, afterwards lord bishop of Chester, those of Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and other men distinguished for their erudition. Having obtained permission from the professors, they commenced, in 1658, holding their meetings at Gresham College, and upon the Restoration were incorporated by royal charter. Henry Colwall established here, in the year 1677, a valuable museum of natural and artificial curiosities, collected with vast expence and extreme judgment. To the formation of this excellent collection the genius of the learned Mr. Boyle contributed not a little; his instructions for this purpose form an invaluable volume, which travellers and voyagers should never be without. The museum was also not a little benefitted by having the philosophic Dr. Nehemiah Grew (who published his *Museum Royalis Societatis* in 1681) for its curator. The society removed hence about the year 1741, to
Crane

Crane Court, Fleet Street, in which it continued for many years; it now assembles in a handsome suite of apartments in Somerset House, and shall be again noticed when we arrive at that magnificent pile of building, upon our return to the Adelphi. Gresham College in which, as just related, its early meetings were held, was so fortunate as to escape in the conflagration of 1666. It was, however, pulled down in the year 1688, to make room for the New Excise Office, which was formerly kept in a large brick building in the Old Jewry, which had been the mansion of Sir John Frederic, and though possessing little of external elegance, was capacious and well adapted to the purposes of government.

This is the principal Office of Excise within his majesty's dominions, and is directed by nine commissioners, at the annual salary of 1000*l.* each, having under them an immense number of inferior officers, for the purpose of receiving the produce of the excise duties upon beer, ale, spirituous liquors, tea, coffee, &c. All frauds respecting the excise are tried before these commissioners; an appeal remaining, however, for those who think themselves aggrieved, to the commissioners appointed for re hearing such causes. The receipts of this office between the 5th day of January, 1786, and the 5th day of January, 1787, amounted to 5,531,114*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* In the year terminating upon the 5th of January 1805, the receipts were not less than 12,798,540*l.* 16*s.* and 8½*d.* which were further augmented during the year ending upon the 5th day of January 1806, to 14,121,583*l.* 3*s.* and 11½*d.*

Nearly opposite to the Excise Office stands the church of St. Peter le Poor, supposed to have obtained this latter name from its vicinity to the Monastery of the Augustine, or Begging Friars. The church which preceded the present fabric was founded about the year 1540, and had the good fortune to escape the ravages of the Fire: the meanness of its appearance,

appearance, conjoined with its ruinous and highly dangerous condition, induced the inhabitants to apply, in the year 1788, for an act of parliament authorising them to take it down, and supply its place, with another more convenient, and at the same time more ornamental. In consequence of this application, to which a ready assent was given by the parliament, the present elegant, though simple, structure was completed under the auspices of Mr. Gibbs, in the year 1791, at the expence of 4000*l.* which was raised upon annuities, and towards which the corporation of London contributed 500*l.* It was consecrated by the excellent Dr. Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London, in the year 1793. The form of the church within is circular; it is handsomely fitted up with pews below, and two rows of handsome pews terminated by a plain organ above; all the light is admitted through windows surmounting the dome. The principal entrance is in the centre between four Ionic pillars, two on each side, supporting a moulded pediment, the tympanum of which is plain; above this rises the first story of the tower, which is square and unornamented, containing the clock and bells; this supports a second, which is adorned with pillars of the Corinthian order, having a handsome vase to terminate its corners, and being surmounted with a handsome dome and vane. The parts of the front upon each side of the entrance are furnished with blank windows, and terminated by Ionic pilasters, forming upon the whole a chaste and elegant specimen of modern architecture.

The end of Broad Street, brings us to the junction of an avenue, leading upon the right into Bishopsgate Street, and denominated, from we know not what circumstance, Wormwood Street, with a long street called London Wall. Directing our course through this last we arrive opposite to the magnificent and extensive pile of building, appropriated to the reception of Lunatics, and known by the

the name of Bethlehem Hospital, or more commonly Bedlam. This hospital was founded, as we are informed, by Simon Fitzmary, sheriff of London, in the year 1247, for a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters of a peculiar order; subject to the visitation of the bishop of Bethlehem. Their dress was to be black, and distinguished by a star upon the breast. Most of the houses belonging to this hospital were alienated in the year 1403, and the master only left, who laid aside the peculiar dress of the order. In the year 1522, Stephen Gennings, a merchant taylor, humanely bequeathed 40l. towards purchasing this hospital for the reception of lunatics, but the execution of his design, which the mayor and corporation had taken the preparatory measures for accomplishing, was rendered needless by the munificence of the king, who in 1545 bestowed this building upon the city of London, when it was converted to its present beneficent use. Upon its first establishment, (medical assistance excepted) the expences of the unhappy patients were defrayed either by their friends or their respective parishes. In 1675 the old edifice being found to be too small, and being also in a ruinous condition, the present magnificent structure was began, and completed in the space of one year, at the expence of 17,000l. The plan of the front corresponds with that of the palace of the Thuilleries in Paris, a circumstance which, as we are told, so incensed Louis the XIVth of France that he ordered a building, the use of which it is unnecessary to explain, to be erected upon the model of the palace of St. James's, London.—The extent of the front and wings of this hospital is 540 feet, making a most magnificent appearance. The two much admired figures, of raving and melancholy Madness, which adorn the sides of the gate of this hospital, proceed from the elegant chissel of Caius Gabriel,

Gabriel, father of the celebrated comedian Colly Cibber.

The humanity of our nation produced in 1734 two large additional wings, for the reception of Incurables, of which description 100 are now supported by the hospital. The government of this humane institution is entrusted to a committee of 42 governors, of whom seven, conjointly with the physician, treasurer, &c. attend weekly upon Saturday, for the admission of patients and the regulation of the establishment. The wards are airy and extensive, being each 321 feet in length, 16 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 13 feet in height. The cells are in number 275, each measuring 12 feet 6 inches, by 8 feet; particular attention is paid to the convenience, order, and cleanliness of the apartments appropriated to each individual; the medical assistance for these unhappy sufferers is the best that can be procured; and to secure the excellence of their provisions, they are carefully examined by the resident steward, and occasionally inspected by the committee. In every particular the comfort and benefit of those committed to the care of this charity are most rigorously attended to, and admission is easily obtained. When a patient is admitted, two housekeepers of consideration are required to sign a bond, binding them to take him away when discharged by the committee, and pay the expence of clothing, and, in case of death, the charges of his funeral. When sent by a parish or public body 3l. 4s. is required for the bedding of each individual; but if sent by his friends this sum is reduced to 2l. 5s. 6d. When a patient, upon being pronounced incurable, is admitted to a final residence in the house, half a crown per week is demanded of his friends, or those who have sent him, to defray the charges of his living.

Opposite to this hospital, and occupying part of the north side of Moorfields, stood another institution

tion established with similar views to the last, the Hospital of St. Luke, a long plain building.

On the north side of Old Street Road is *New St. Luke's*, a commodious edifice for the reception of insane persons, erected at the expence of 40,000*l.* by the governors of the last-mentioned institution, on a large spot of ground, which they were enabled to purchase by the encrease of their funds.— This building is 492 feet long, and proportionably broad, its front is grand but simple. Its interior is divided into three floors, exclusive of the ground floor: the centre of which is occupied by a hall, apartments for several of the resident officers and the staircase. A spacious gallery occupies either side of each story; the western being allotted to the female, the eastern to the male patients. The apartments of the lunatics occupy the south side of the gallery, the greater part of the northern side of which is opened, by wide, lofty, and well-grated iron windows, to the air. Two different apartments are prepared in each gallery for the patients to take their meals in, according to the degree of their disorder. To each is allotted a small square bed-room, containing a good mattress, with comfortable bed-covering. The whole house is kept most perfectly clean, and well ventilated; and in the rear of it are two gardens for the recreation of the patients of each sex.

The number of patients in this hospital has lately been encreased by those removed from Bedlam Hospital, which we understand is about to be pulled down, or converted to some other purpose.

Proceeding through an elegant street of well-built houses, we arrive at the beautiful opening of Finsbury Square, passing upon our right the extensive shop of the celebrated bookseller Lackington. The houses in this square are sumptuous in their

external, and most highly elegant and tasteful in their internal appearance, and the contrast between the present aspect of this place, and that of the ground upon which it is founded, previous to these improvements, is striking in the extreme. This spot was, in the days of Fitzstephen, an antient historian of no small veracity, "an errant fen," deriving from this circumstance, its name of Fensbury, now exchanged for Finsbury. Upon the water, which was always accumulated here in winter, when frosty, the citizens were accustomed to amuse themselves with sliding and skaiting. These fields were also the haunt of other motly, and not always innocent amusements: here in one part a mountebank exhibited his buffooneries, while a Whitfield preached to the populace in another, and having given offence, as Pennant informs us, to one of these Charlatans, by withdrawing his audience, was forced by the direful vengeance inflicted upon him by the mountebank's brother fool to make a precipitate retreat. Upon the north side of these fields stood the Dog House for the city hounds, and not far distant was the residence of Common Hunt, an officer, in those days, of no small importance. In the reign of Edward II. the whole of this ground was rented for four marks a year, and was passable but by the assistance of causeways constructed for the convenience of travellers. In 1414 the postern denominated Moorgate was opened in the wall by Thos. Fauconer, mayor, to give the citizens a passage into the country; the draining of this ground was also commenced by him, and further advanced by his successors in office; and in the year 1808 we behold a large portion of this so lately unproductive and unwholesome tract covered with the magnificent pile of buildings called Finsbury Square, rivalling in elegance the most beautiful squares of the west end of the town, and inhabited by some
of

of the most respectable and wealthy of our citizens.

Quitting this elegant square we proceed through a wide and handsome street, called Chiswell Street, upon the south of which formerly stood the Manor House of Finsbury ; upon the opposite is at present a large piece of ground, appropriated to the proving of artillery, whence its name ; it is also designed as a place of exercise for the military belonging to the city. Ground for these purposes was originally allotted to the fraternity of Artillery in Bishopsgate Street. This society was greatly patronized both by Henry VIII. and his daughter Elizabeth, in whose reign the Earl of Warwick (Ambrose Dudley) being master of the ordnance, under him, but more particularly under William Thomas, master-gunner of the queen's ship Victory, the art was in the year 1584 reduced to a system. Thomas proposed to the council a confirmation of the charter granted by Henry, and the appointment of the Earl of Warwick as governor, with directions that a certain number of skilful gunners should be selected to give instructions in that art, and that none but those whom they approved, should be appointed to any of her majesty's ships or forts. This plan was however rejected, and the ground continued in the possession of the gunners of the Tower. In the year 1585, a number of citizens (among whom were many skilful officers, distinguished by their services abroad) established a respectable body of volunteers, and not only exercised themselves but also trained others ; this body made no inconsiderable figure in the camp at Tilbury, in the celebrated year 1588. After that period, and till 1610, the discipline was neglected ; in the last-mentioned year, however, it was revived, and the number of volunteers soon amounted to six thousand ; when, finding the limits of the old ground in Bishopsgate Street too confined, they removed to the New Artillery Ground, and at the general mus-

ter in 1614, presented, under their twenty captains, a most respectable appearance ; in 1622 they erected, upon one side of their ground, an armoury, which is well furnished. Charles II. and his brother James, while Duke of York, entered into this company ; of which, upon the Restoration, James himself took the command, calling it his own company. The president and other officers consist of the leading men of the city, and one of the royal family is captain-general.

Besides this force, the city has six regiments of militia, known by the name of Trained Bands, and by which in the century before the last was decided the fate of the civil war. Their conduct upon every occasion was spirited and persevering, and reflected the highest credit upon themselves and their commander, an old officer of the name of Skippon, whose intrinsic merit had raised him, during the campaigns in Holland, from the ranks to the post of captain, in which capacity he proved himself an able and an active officer ; though totally illiterate, his speeches had the most powerful effect upon his men, who were enthusiastically attached to him.

Close to the Artillery Ground branches off to the north Bunhill Row, near which is a large house, in which the celebrated William Caslon brought letter-founding to the greatest perfection. This ingenious man had been originally brought up to the trade of engraving ornaments for gun-barrels, &c. he also employed himself in making implements for book-binders, which last was the means of his introduction to the elder Mr. William Bowyer, by whom he was taken to James's Letter Foundry, in Bartholomew Close. Thus was this distinguished man introduced to the art of letter-founding, which his taste and judgment so vastly improved.

Type Street, another small branch from Chiswell Street, is so named from its containing the Letter Foundry of Messrs. Fry and Co. an elegant specimen

cimen of whose types has been recently given to the world in an useful work, entitled the *Printer's Grammar*. A good specimen from Caslon's Foundry is given in a similar work, intituled the *History of Printing*, published in 1770, by Adlard and Brown, Fleet Street.

In Chiswell Street is situated the great Brewery belonging to the late celebrated Samuel Whitbread, Esq. This brewery was honoured, upon the 26th of May 1787, by a visit from his present Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and Royal Family, who were highly gratified by the inspection of these extensive premises.

Upon the south side, and not far from the western extremity of Chiswell Street, branches off a narrow, dirty, and badly-built street, celebrated for the residence of starving authors, and long known by the name of Grub Street. Here dwelt John Fox, noted for his *History of the Martyrs*, as also that eccentric character Henry Wilby, Esq. of Lincolnshire, who inhabited his house in this street for 40 years, unseen by any human being, except his old maid servant, and even to her this privilege was only granted upon the most urgent occasions. His fortune was ample, and his extraordinary seclusion was occasioned by his discovery of an attempt upon his life by his ungrateful younger brother; he was extremely charitable, and died upon the 29th of October 1636; he was buried in St. Giles's Church Cripplegate.

Across the western termination of Chiswell Street runs the well-built White Cross Street, so denominated from a stone cross, which formerly stood in it. Pursuing this street, in a southerly direction, we reach the western extremity of Fore Street, crossing which we enter Wood Street, near the northern end of which we pass upon the right hand Hart Street, in which stands a charitable institution, founded by a leather-seller and merchant-

adventurer of the name of Rogers, for six old couple, to whom are allotted two rooms, one above and another below, with an annuity of 4l. from the city of London, to which the presentation to the charity belongs; the qualifications are being free of the city and unincumbered with children. Upon the left hand we pass the western end of London Wall, in which stands the hall belonging to the company or guild of Curriers, a plain structure of brick, situated upon the south side of a small court, somewhat retired from the street; the court-room contains a handsome screen of the Corinthian order, decorated with paintings of Plenty, Justice, and Temperance; a painting of James I. and another of William Dawes, Esq. a benefactor to the company, are hung up here, one upon each side of the master's chair. In this neighbourhood also stood formerly Cripple Gate, one of the entrances to the city.

From the west side of Wood Street, a little beyond its intersection with Hart Street and London Wall, a short lane branches off to Monkwell Street, in which, immediately opposite to this lane, stands the Hall of the Barber's Company, a magnificent building, containing a spacious hall room, &c. The grand entrance, which opens into Monkwell Street, is adorned with a representation of the arms of the company, handsomely finished and ornamented. The court room is lighted by a handsome dome, the other part of the ceiling is in fret work, and several portraits enrich the walls. This building was erected under the direction of the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, and exhibits an admirable specimen of that simple grandeur which pervades all his works. This corporation was originally established by a charter from Edward IV. in the year 1461, and in 1512 an act of parliament was passed restricting the practice of surgery within the cities of London, Westminster, and Southwark, or the environs to the extent of seven miles on every side,

side, to the freemen of this company. By an act, however, of the 32nd of Henry VIII. in consequence of several persons, who were not barbers, being admitted to the practice of surgery, the two bodies were incorporated by the title of the masters or governors of the mystery of the commonalty of barbers and surgeons of the city of London; this act restricted the barbers from all interference with the higher branches of surgery, permitting only of their acting in the capacity of tooth-drawers. Becoming, however, in process of time ashamed of this association, the surgeons were, by application to parliament in the 18th of George II. detached from their co-partners in their corporate rights, and formed into a distinct and wholly independent corporation.

A little higher up and retired from this street, in a small place called Windsor Court, is a meeting-house, in which the first dissenting assembly in London was opened by Mr. Doolittle; this street leads into Silver Street, in which stands the parish Church of St. Olave, little deserving of notice. We return hence to Wood Street, in which, not far from its junction with the street we have just quitted, is situated the hall belonging to the company of Parish Clerks, which was incorporated in the 17th year of the reign of Henry VIII. and its charter ratified by several succeeding monarchs. This company, which is governed by a master, two wardens, and 17 assistants, publishes annually the bills of mortality, and presents the king with weekly and annual accounts of the births, christenings, &c. within their limits. Upon the opposite side of Wood Street, and nearly in a direct line with Silver Street, is Addle Street, so called by a corruption of the name Athelstan, the residence of that monarch having been situated in it, whence it was also called King Addle Street. In this street is the hall originally the property of the Tinnners, now of the Plasterers' Company, but which has latterly been rented

ed for various purposes. A little further on, upon the eastern side of Wood Street, is Love Lane; connecting it with Aldermanbury Street, here stands a neat Gothic structure, with a square stone tower, surmounted at the angles with four Gothic pinnacles, and measuring to the top of the pinnacles 92 feet, to their base 85 feet six inches; this building is the parish Church of St. Alban Wood Street; and a little farther down this lane is the parish Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, a neat stone edifice, with a tower and turret, rebuilt shortly after the great Fire. Returning to Wood Street, and proceeding southward, we pass to the right the extremity of Maiden Lane, in which stand the halls of the Wax-Chandlers' and Haberdashers' Companies; the latter of which possesses some good portraits.—The Company of Haberdashers had also the name of Milliners, from Milan in Italy, whence they usually imported their commodities. Opposite to Maiden Lane is Lad Lane, in which is the inn called, from its sign, the Swan with Two Necks, whence the western mails, and several other public carriages daily start. Continuing our route through Wood Street, we reach the parish Church of St. Michael Wood Street, situated upon the west side at the corner of Huggin Lane; it is of stone, and built according to the Ionic order; it is chiefly remarkable for being the burial place, as some say, of the head of James IV. of Scotland, who fell in Flodden Field, upon the 2nd of September 1513. Milk Street in this vicinity is supposed to have been formerly the site of a milk market: this street is memorable for having given birth to the great Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the first statesmen England ever possessed.

The end of Wood Street brings us once more into Cheapside, from the bustle of which we shall make a precipitate retreat, and avoiding the turn which leads to Newgate Street, by which we first entered

entered the street, proceed by the turn to the left into St. Paul's Church Yard, where the eye is at once astonished and delighted with the unexpected grandeur of the cathedral, which now displays itself. Previous, however, to our noticing this superb monument which the genius of Sir Christopher Wren has erected to its own celebrity and that of his country, shall notice St. Paul's School, a singular, but at the same time extremely handsome edifice, which stands upon the east side of the church-yard: the centre, which is built of stone, is occupied by the school; it is lower than the wings, contains but one range of large windows, at a considerable elevation from the ground, and is adorned in its centre with a rustic projecting somewhat, and surmounted by a pediment, upon the tympanum of which are represented the arms of the founder, Dr. John Colet, dean of the cathedral, and upon the apex of the shield upon which these arms are blazoned, stands a figure designed to represent Learning; beneath the pediment are two square windows, having on either side two, with arched tops crowned with busts, and having the intermediate spaces handsomely ornamented with work in relievo; upon a level with the base of the pediment runs a handsome stone balustrade, bearing upon each side, a large bust, with a radiant crown between two flaming vases.—The elevated wing upon the north side of the school is designed for the residence of the head master; the southern wing contains the library, and apartments for the second master.

This school was founded, as we have already noticed, by the dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1509; its establishment consists of two masters, a chaplain, and 153 scholars. The salary of the first master was originally 34l. 13s. 4d. it is now raised to 300l. per annum, exclusive of the advantages derived from additional scholars and boarders; that of the second or sub-master, as he is called in the deed
of

of the founder, was 17l. 6s. 8d. per annum, now 250l. and that of the third master or chaplain 8l. now 90l. per annum. This charity was extended by its beneficent institutor to the children of all countries. The boys of this school were celebrated for their performance of mysteries or dramas taken from scripture; they were moreover required by the deed of Dr. Colet to attend service in the cathedral upon Christmas Day annually, and hear the sermon of their bairne or child bishop, to whom they were afterwards to give each one penny.—The company of Mercers were appointed trustees of this charity.

Upon the north side of the church-yard, upon the ancient site of the charnel-house, stands the Chapter House, a handsome brick edifice of modern erection, designed for the meetings of the convocation of the diocese of Canterbury, to consult respecting the affairs of the church.

We shall now direct our attention to the colossal fabric of the Cathedral of St. Paul, the noblest monument of the labours of Sir Christopher Wren, and the grandest ornament of the city of London.—We learn from the instructive page of ancient history, that London even in the earliest æra possessed sufficient importance to merit the honour of a flamen or high priest; and that under the government of Lucius it was erected by Pope Eleutherius into an archbishopric, governed by 16 prelates; the persecution under the Emperor Dioclesian, however, by banishing Christianity from this island, subverted the government constituted by that pope. In the papacy of Gregory the Great, attempts were renewed for the establishment of Christianity in England, through the exertions of St. Augustine and his followers, of whom one was constituted bishop of London, about which time the Church of St. Paul was first founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and a zealous advocate for the doctrines preached
by

by these missionaries. The æra of the foundation is said to have been in the year of our Lord 619.— This fabric, the first Christian place of worship in this country, was distinguished by the appellation of the mother church, and from the circumstance of its being the seat of the bishops was denominated a cathedral, from the Latin *Cathedra*, a word immediately derived from the Greek *Kathedra*. Hence also it derived various privileges. By its first founder it was endowed with the manor of Tillingham in Essex, and in process of time was further enriched by various benefactions. The first structure was destroyed in the year 961 by fire, this being a season of misfortunes for the city, when land sold for only one shilling per acre, and a dreadful malignant fever nearly depopulated London. The year 1097 was equally unfortunate : St. Paul's with a large portion of the city being again destroyed by fire. Upon the eve of Candlemas, in the year 1444, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning destroyed the steeple, and endangered the safety of the entire church of St. Paul's. The spire and steeple were again set on fire by lightning, on the 4th of June 1561, when they, with the roof of the building, were totally destroyed. By the munificence and encouragement of Queen Elizabeth, however, the roof was soon repaired, a sum of 6,702l. 13s. 4½d. being collected for that purpose ; the queen herself contributing 1000 loads of timber, and 1000 marks of gold out of her private purse. The steeple was rebuilt, and the whole church enlarged and repaired in 1631, under the superintendence of Inigo Jones, the sum of 101,330l. 4s. 8d. being contributed for that purpose. This edifice was dilapidated and prophaned during the dreadful ebullitions of puritanical and anarchical bigotry, from which period it was suffered to remain in its half-ruined condition till its final destruction in the great conflagration of 1666,

The old building was in the form of a cross, having in the middle of its roof a stately spire of astonishing altitude, measuring from the base of the tower 534 feet. The church was 690 feet long, and 130 broad; its western part was 102 feet high, the eastern 88. The cross measured in length 15, and in breadth six feet: the ball upon the spire was of capacity sufficient for 10 bushels of corn, and the ground plot of the entire edifice was three acres and a half. The ornaments of this church were magnificent beyond any thing which other churches could boast: its high altar, stationed between two columns, was superbly decorated with jewels; it was further enriched with exquisitely sculptured statues, and covered with a curiously carved canopy of wood. In a wooden tabernacle, upon the right side of the altar, hung, as we are informed, a masterly painting of St. Paul, the execution of which, we are further told, amounted to 12l. 6s. in the year 1398. The shrine of St. Enkenwald, one of the earliest bishops and benefactors to this church, occupying part of the east side of the wall above the high altar, was magnificently set with precious stones, in the number of which was the celebrated sapphire of Richard de Preston, celebrated for curing sore eyes. In the body of the church stood, against one of the pillars, a beautiful representation of the Virgin; before this statue a lamp was kept continually burning, and a daily anthem sung. A large cross stood in the centre, and another of smaller dimensions was placed near the north entrance: before these frequent offerings were accustomed to be made. The tower contained a fine dial, with the figure of an angel pointing to the hour.

In front of the cathedral stood the celebrated Paul's Cross, which Pennant conjectures to have been originally a common cross, and coeval with the church; the period of its conversion into a pulpit-cross

cross is uncertain: it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1382, and not rebuilt till the year 1449, when Thomas Kemp was chosen bishop of London, and continued till 1643, when Isaac Pennington, the willing administrator of the barbarous commands of an infatuated parliament, razed it to the ground, as being a monument of heathenish superstition, which should not be allowed to disgrace a Christian city.

This cross is not a little distinguished in history: we find that so early as 1259 it was used not only for the instruction of mankind, but for every other ecclesiastical and political purpose. Here in the abovementioned year the lord mayor and aldermen, by command of Henry III. administered the oath of allegiance to all persons of the age of 12 years and upwards. Here also was published, in 1259, by command of the same monarch, the bull of Pope Urban, absolving him and his adherents, who had been guilty of an infraction of the Oxford provisions, which, in the violent meeting at that city, called the *Mad Parliament*, they had sworn to observe. Before this cross the beautiful, charitable, witty, but, in the decline of life, most pitifully unfortunate Jane Shore did public penance for her libertinism in the year 1483. Mounted in the pulpit of this cross the mercenary, though admired preacher, Dr. Shaw, influenced by the bribes of the abandoned Richard, proclaimed from hence the bastardy of the children of Edward VI. From this pulpit were promulgated to the public royal contracts of marriage; thus was declared the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. with James IV. of Scotland, in the year 1501: the ceremony being attended with the chanting of a *Te Deum*, and other demonstrations of joy.

To this pulpit were the bishops of London compelled by Henry VIII. to send preachers every Sunday, to preach down the papal bulls and supremacy.

macy. From it likewise was published to the people, by the bishop of Rochester, Henry the VIIIth's death-bed remorse. Frequent also were the instances, at the period of the Reformation, of recantations delivered from this pulpit by followers of the reformers, whose fortitude was unable to cope with persecution; while in the reign of Elizabeth it was employed to disseminate the doctrines of Luther and other reformers. During the reign of Elizabeth, in the year 1596, while the lord mayor and corporation, with a vast concourse of people, were listening to a sermon preached from this cross, by an unexpected order from the queen, a levy was made upon the spot of 1000 able-bodied men, designed for the assistance of the French in raising the siege of Calais by the Spaniards.

The last sermon delivered from this pulpit was before James I. who, on Mid-Lent Sunday, 1620, rode here upon horseback, in great state, from Whitehall, and was met at Temple Bar, by the lord mayor and aldermen. The object of this sermon was to raise contributions for the repair of the cathedral.

Opposite to where the cross formerly stood was the charnel-house for the reception of the bones of the dead, of which in the reign of Edward VI. 1000 loads were removed to Finsbury Fields, where they were deposited in a fenny place, and a heap of earth raised over them sufficient for the foundations of three wind mills, whence the name it was afterwards known by of Windmill Hill. This building, with several adjoining chapels, were taken down by order of Edward Duke of Somerset, and Lord Protector of England, by whom the building materials were employed in the erection of Somerset House, which will be noticed in its proper place.—At the same time also was taken down an old chapel, which a portreeve of London, of the name of Gilbert Becket, founded, during the reign of Stephen,

phen, to the east of the bishop's palace. The loss of this building is to be the more regretted, as besides the many admirable monuments, it is reported to have contained, its walls were decorated with Holbein's celebrated Dance of Death.

At the south-west corner of St. Paul's anciently stood the parish church of St. Gregory, over which stood one of the towers which ornamented the western front of the cathedral, and known by the name of Lollard's Tower. This infamous building served the bishop for a place of imprisonment of the heterodox, and witnessed in the days of monkish oppression and bigotry many a black and dismal scene. The midnight murder of a merchant of respectability, of the name of Richard Hunn, who was ostensibly imprisoned upon a charge of heresy, though really upon account of a dispute respecting a child's funeral, was among the most daringly atrocious and horrible. Being hanged there by the contrivance of Horsey, chancellor of the diocese, he was accused of suicide and his corpse ignominiously buried; the murder being, however, at length discovered, a coroner's inquest sat upon his ashes, and brought in the verdict of WILFUL MURDER against Horsey and his associates; *these Fitz-James, the bishop, defended*; upon which the king interfered, and compelled the murderers to make a compensation of 1500*l.* to the children of the deceased, upon which *they were pardoned*, notwithstanding that the king himself styled it a CRUEL MURDER. The persecutions of Fitz-James and his infernal compeers in iniquity terminated not with the life of their unhappy victim; his family were protected from injury by the strong arm of the law, but the law was insufficient, even in those days of dawning illumination, to preserve their feelings from being outraged by the diabolical barbarity of monkish persecution. Humbled as the strangled corpse of the inoffending Hunn had been by its ignominious inhumation, the

wrath of the prelate was unappeased: Fitz-James, with several other prelates, his counterparts in villainy, sat anew in judgment upon the murdered Hunn, and finding him guilty of heresy, adjudged his corpse to be taken from the grave, and exposed to the further ignominy of being committed to the flames in Smithfield, a sentence executed almost as soon as passed; the body being reduced to ashes within 16 days after its murder, and thus removed beyond the reach of further persecution.

After this digression from our so long promised account of the Cathedral as rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, some apology might be deemed necessary, were it not that the evil would by this means be encreased.

When, upon the recovery of the citizens from the consternation produced by the Fire, it was resolved to rebuild St. Paul's, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to prepare a design, and have a model made from it, for the direction of the work; he accordingly made a wooden model of his first idea for rebuilding this church in the Roman style, keeping in mind the loss of the Pulpit Cross, which he proposed to supply by a magnificent auditory within, adapted to the accommodation of a large congregation: this plan met with the approbation of men of judgement, but was set aside from its being supposed to be not sufficiently of a temple-like form. Upon this, out of his various sketches, Sir Christopher made a second, which he prized highly; this, however, met a fate similar to that of its predecessor: when the third effort (always accounted the charm) was successful in producing the approved model of the present noble pile. In order to raise a fund adequate to the completion of this plan, the chamber of London was appointed to receive the contributions of those so piously disposed, by which means, in the course of 10 years only, the sum of 126,604*l.* was collected; Charles II. generously contributing a
thousand

thousand per annum out of his own private purse ; besides an imposition upon coals, productive of five thousand per annum above the contributions. At the commencement of this work a singular incident occurred: Sir Christopher, while marking out the dimensions of the dome, desired one of the workmen to bring him a flat stone to be laid as a direction to the masons, the man brought him a fragment of a broken tomb-stone, containing the word RESURGAM, which immediately suggested to our architect the elegant and classical idea of a phoenix rising from its ashes, which has under his directions been so happily expressed upon the south portico, with the fortunate word RESURGAM sculptured beneath.

The first stone of this building was laid upon the 21st day of June 1675, and the work was completed by him in the year 1710, though its decorations were not wholly completed before 1723. The most singular circumstance is the completion of this work, though occupying 35 years, by one architect, and under one prelate, Henry Compton, bishop of London: it is further said that the same mason saw the laying of the first and last stones. The celebrated church of St. Peter at Rome occupied in its building 135 years, in the reigns of 19 popes, and passed through 12 architects. The outlines of the admeasurements of each are as follow: the height of St. Peter's to the top of the cross is 437 feet six inches, of St. Paul's 340 ; the length of St. Peter's 729 feet, St. Paul's 500 ; the greatest breadth of St. Peter's is 364, of St. Paul's 180 feet.

The sinking of the foundations enabled Sir Christopher to make considerable discoveries respecting the ancient state of the city ; having sunk within a few feet of the proposed depth, he unluckily hit upon a place whence the potters had formerly taken much clay for their manufactory, and supplied its place with a profusion of broken crockery and other rubbish,

he was obliged to penetrate to the depth of at least 40 feet further, with which view sinking a pit of 18 feet wide through all these strata, he founded a square piece of solid masonry upon the hard sea beach which covered the original clay, which he raised to within 15 feet of the present surface, and then turned a short arch under ground to the level of the stratum of hard pot earth: upon this arch now rests the north-east coin of the choir of St. Paul's.

Having completed the foundation, Portland stone was chosen for the superstructure, as furnishing the largest scantlings; these could not, however, be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter, wherefore Sir Christopher resolved upon choosing two orders, in place of one, and an attic story, as at St. Peter's, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice, as otherwise the fabric would have fallen short of its intended height.

The lower division of the building has a range of double pilasters with Corinthian estabatures; the upper being adorned with as many of the composite order. A variety of curious enrichments occupy the spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order: as is also the case above. A most magnificent portico is erected over the west front, graced with two stately turrets and a pediment, enriched with a beautiful sculpture representing the Conversion of St. Paul. The columns of the portico are doubled for the purpose of making the alternate intercolumnas greater, and allowing more space to three doors, viz. two side doors for common use, and a centre one for solemnities.

The north and south entrances are also by two magnificent porticos. The east end is beautified by a noble piece of carving in honour of William III. The whole is surmounted by a dome, terminating in a lantern, ball, and cross. The pilasters of the
outside.

outside, which serves as buttresses, are doubled so as to admit of large windows within; besides which they adjust the arcades within, and regulate the roof.

The form of the cathedral is that of a cross. Its dimensions east and west within the walls 500 feet; from north to south within the doors of the portico, 223; the breadth, at the entrance, 100; its circuit 2,292 feet; its internal height 110 feet; to the upper gallery 266 feet; to the top of the cross 64 feet; from the ground to the summit 440 feet; the diameter of the dome 188; of the ball six feet; that of the columns of the porticos four feet; their height 48; the height of the towers of the west front 280 feet; the length of the minute hand on the dial eight, of the hour hand five feet five inches; of the hour figures two feet seven inches. The whole building covers upwards of two acres of ground, surrounded with nearly 3,000 strong iron rails. In the area before the west front is a statue of Queen Anne, on the pedestal of which are represented Britannia, Gallia, Hibernia, and America, all with their characteristic emblems, designed and executed by Mr. Hill, by whom were also executed the representation of St. Paul's Conversion upon the tympanum of the pediment of the west front, with the statue of the Saint upon its apex, having St. Peter upon his right, and St. James upon his left, with the four Evangelists, distinguished by their proper emblems, in front of the towers; upon the pediment of the south portico is, as we have already observed, the representation of a Phoenix, rising from its ashes.

Within this cathedral are three aisles. The vault is hemispherical, consisting of 24 cupolas, cut nearly semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and in the other they are cut across with elliptical cylinders to admit the upper lights of the nave; in the aisles, however, they are cut both

both ways in semicircular sections, making altogether a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola; the arches and wreaths are of carved stone, and the intermediate spandrils of good brick, inclosed in stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone. Besides these 24 cupolas, there is a half cupola in the east, and the great one of 103 feet diameter, beneath which the Hero of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, is entombed, over the centre of the crossing of the great aisles; this is well lighted by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonade, encircling the outside of the dome, and serving for the butment of the dome, which is of brick, and two bricks in thickness; but, as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick, of 18 inches long, binding through the whole thickness; and to render its security still greater, it is surrounded by a vast iron chain, let into a channel cut in the bandage of Portland stone, strongly linked together at every 10 feet, and defended from the weather by lead, which fills the groove of the bandage. Over the first cupola is raised a cone of bricks, which supports an elegant stone lantern, terminated by gilt copper ornaments. The whole church, above the vaulting, being covered with a substantial roof of oak and lead, so this is covered by another cupola of timber and lead, between which and the cone there is an ascent by easy stairs, to the lantern, from which the light comes to the stairs.

The inside of the cupola is painted in eight compartments, by Sir James Thornhill, representing the leading occurrences of Saint Paul's life.

Besides the choir, the stalls of which are very beautifully carved, there is a chapel for morning prayer, upon all days except Sundays, and great festivals; and opposite to it the consistory, each
having

having a magnificent screen of carved wainscot, much admired. In the centre of the cross aisle, over the opening made to admit of lifting Lord Nelson's body down to the vaults, was fixed a brass plate, whence was a full view of the dome and whispering gallery. The choir, its adjoining aisles, and organ, are enclosed with handsome iron rails and gates. The organ gallery rests upon elegant Corinthian columns of blue and white marble. On each side of the choir are 30 stalls, exclusive of the bishop's throne upon the south, and the lord mayor's upon the north side. The reader's desk is inclosed with fine gilt brass rails, in which is a gilt brass pillar, supporting a gilt brass eagle, upon whose back and extended wings the book rests. Four magnificent fluted pilasters adorn the altar-piece; these are painted and veined with gold to imitate lapis-lazuli, and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations are 21 pannels of figured crimson velvet. All the floor of the church and the choir to the altar rails is paved with marble; the floor within the rails is of porphyry, polished, and laid in various geometrical figures.

Thus finished, this cathedral is undoubtedly the most magnificent modern structure of which Europe can boast. The colours suspended from the sides of the dome are those taken by the immortal Nelson, from the combined fleets of France and Spain, in that tremendous conflict off Cape Trafalgar, which while it rendered England triumphant over her deadliest foe, deprived her of the services of the first officer her navy ever possessed.

Upon the left of the entrance from the south are the stairs leading to the cupola and golden gallery; 260 out of the 534 steps are so easy, that a child may ascend them; above that they are dark and difficult in many parts between the brick cone and outside case. The prospect from the gallery in clear weather amply compensates for the toils of
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the ascent. The whispering gallery affords the most advantageous view of the paintings of the cupola: to this gallery there is an easy ascent, for persons of rank, by a most beautiful flight of stairs. Here sounds are most prodigiously magnified, the shutting of the door resembles distant thunder, and though the diameter is 143 feet, the lowest whisper of a person at one side is distinctly heard by a person at the opposite side of the gallery.

The flooring of the library is most artfully inlaid, like the framing of a billiard table, without nails or pegs; the collection of books is indifferent, but the wainscotting and cases are both elegant and convenient; in this apartment is a good portrait of Bishop Compton, in whose time this church was rebuilt. Though possessing nothing of novelty in its construction, the geometrical stair-case, appearing, as it were, self-suspended, deserves attention.

The south tower contains the great bell, formerly known by the name of the great Tom of Westminster, which weighs 84 cwt.: on this bell is struck the hour, and the quarters upon the lesser bells: the sound of the great bell is remarkably fine, and is said to have been heard at Windsor by a centinel, who by this means escaped punishment for an apparent neglect of duty.

Among the many elegant and highly finished monuments, which already grace this superb depository of the patriot dead, our limits permit but of our noticing a very small number.

To every admirer of English literature, the statue erected to the memory of that literary giant, Dr. Samuel Johnson, must be among the first objects to which his attention will be directed; this exquisite specimen of modern sculpture, scarcely to be equalled by the most distinguished performances of the ancients, is the work of the late admirable artist Bacon, and is most strongly illustrative of that stern integrity and haughty independence which were
among

among the most prominent features of this illustrious character. The effort of the artist, at combining that ease which is expressive of study, with the energy so peculiarly characteristic of the individual, has been more than ordinarily successful; at the same time that the impressive majesty of the figure, arising from the colossal magnitude of its parts, corresponds with the ideas which naturally attach themselves to the man from the contemplation of the masculine energy of his works.

If the statue of Johnson is so well calculated to arrest the attention of the scholar, no less gratified and delighted will the philanthropist feel in the contemplation of Bacon's strongly-expressive statue of the humane Howard, the most disinterested, and, at the same time, most indefatigable friend mankind ever possessed. The benevolence of the countenance, the inclined air of the head, and the graceful attitude of the entire figure, awaken sensations which words are inadequate to express. He holds in his left hand a scroll of papers, upon one of which is inscribed, "Plan for the improvement of prisons;" and upon the corner of the other the introduction of the word "Hospitals" denotes the chief object of his exertions. Upon another paper, at his feet, is written "Regulations." The key, which is placed in his right hand, indicates the exploring dungeons for the relief of misery, an occupation in which the greater part of his life was passed, nor was his benevolence restricted to the narrow limits of Great Britain, but his virtues were revered, his actions celebrated, and his philanthropy acknowledged as well by the turbaned infidel of Turkey, as the perhaps not more virtuous Christian of England. He is represented as standing among rings and chains, with fetters trampled under foot, expressive of his abhorrence of such instruments of oppression, calculated to debase, but not reform the mind, to deteriorate still further from the purity of its

its celestial original the *divina particula aura*. Upon the pedestal is represented a prison scene, where Howard appears relieving the wants of those confined in it.

On the south-west side, under the dome, is a colossal statue of Sir William Jones, knt. one of the judges of the court of judicature at Fort William, Bengal. This monument was erected to his memory by the East India Company, and forms another fine specimen of the talents of the sculptor Bacon.

The monument to the memory of Captain Westcott, of his Majesty's ship the *Majestic*, who fell in the glorious action of the Nile, is a most beautiful piece of sculpture, and reflects the highest honour upon the genius of the late eminent artist Banks, of the Royal Academy.

In an obscure corner of a vast vault, supported by pillars, and occupying all the space under St. Paul's, rest the remains of the great architect Sir Christopher Wren, covered by an ordinary flag, and distinguished only by a Latin inscription, which the piety of his son inscribed upon the wall above.

Under the choir of the old cathedral of St. Paul's formerly was situated the noble subterraneous church dedicated to St. Faith; it was begun in 1257, and was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, from which strong ribs diverged for the support of the roof. A print of this church, which was called *Ecclesia Sanctæ Fidis in cryptis*, accompanies Dugdale's account of it.

In the reigns of James and Charles I. politicians and other idle people, known by the name of Paul's Walkers, frequented this cathedral.

Quitting St. Paul's by the south door, we next arrive at Doctor's Commons, which is properly a college for those who study and practice the civil law, and in which, under the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, are tried civil and ecclesiastical causes. It obtained the appellation of Common,

mons, from the commoning, as in other colleges, of the Civilians resident here. Here sit also the high court of Admiralty, for the adjudication of prizes, and trial of all offences committed upon the high seas; the court of Arches, so called from its meetings having been formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside: this is the highest court under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and its judge is called Dean of the Arches, from his power extending over a deanery of thirteen parishes in London, which do not belong to that see. The Prerogative Court is also held under the Archbishop, for the trial of civil causes, and its judge is styled *Judex Cœveria Prerogativæ Cantuariensis*. Another court is that of Faculties and Dispensations, and there is an additional court of appeal from these to the court of Delegates. The lawyers who practice here are called advocates and proctors; the first being doctors of the civil law, and admitted to plead by a fiat from the archbishop; the second are the attornies for the client, and likewise admitted by an archiepiscopal fiat.

Adjacent to these courts, and also seated upon St. Bennet's Hill, is the College of Heralds, a most ancient establishment, in which are preserved the genealogies of all the old families in the kingdom. The heralds, during the warlike reigns of our Henrys and Edwards, had but little of that leisure which their posterity enjoy, and the services in which they were employed were dangerous in the extreme. This college occupies the former site of Derby House, a palace of the illustrious family of the Stanlies, which was founded by the first Earl of Derby, who was father-in-law to Henry VII. It was exchanged afterwards by Edward, earl of Derby, noted for his charity and hospitality, with Edward VI. for certain lands, adjoining his park at Knowsley in Lancashire. By Mary it was presented to De-thick, garter king at arms, and his brother heralds.

In this vicinity stands a small court, retired from the street, and called Wardrobe Place, from its occupying the site of a building formerly designed for a royal wardrobe; near this stood, in ancient times, one of the two castles built on the west end of the town with walls and ramparts, as noticed by Fitzstephens, and denominated, from its founder, a noble follower of the Conqueror, who died in the ensuing reign of William Rufus, Baynard's Castle, a building of no small note in the history of our monarchs. Adjoining to this also stands the parish church of St. Andrew Wardrobe, a plain, but neat, structure of brick and stone, the tower of which is plain, except a-top, where there is an open balustrade.

Further on, in Water Lane, Blackfriars, stands the Apothecaries' Hall, a beautiful edifice, which has a handsome pair of gates leading into an open court, paved with broad stones; at the upper end of which is an ascent, by a grand flight of steps, into the hall room, which is built with brick and stone, and adorned with Tuscan columns. The ceiling of the hall, and of the court room, is elegantly ornamented with fret-work; the wall is wainscotted to the height of 14 feet, and decorated with the bust of Gideon Delaun, apothecary to James I. The hall possesses likewise some good portraits. Here are two large laboratories, in which are prepared large quantities of the best medicines which can be obtained here, of unadulterated purity. The apothecaries were originally incorporated with the Grocer's Company, but were by a charter of James I. formed into an independent company in the year 1617, governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Returning to St. Paul's Church Yard we pass, at the western extremity, to Ludgate Street, upon the right side of which branches off Ave Maria Lane, which with most of the streets in this vicinity, is inhabited

bited chiefly by booksellers, printers, and stationers ; and here is a small open square court in which stands the Hall belonging to the company of the Stationers, a spacious but plain stone building. Opposite Amen Corner is Paternoster Row, long renowned in the annals of English literature : this row being the grand mint whence knowledge is daily, and we might almost say hourly, issued for circulation among the inhabitants of this island. Paternoster Row is supposed by etymologists to have been so named from having been the grand market for paternosters, beads, and other trappings of superstition.

Proceeding down Ludgate Street we pass upon the right the parish church of St. Martin Ludgate, a neat structure, having a plain tower, upon which stands a pretty lofty spire. Adjoining to the southwest corner of this church stood, before the year 1760, Ludgate, originally one of the city gates, and latterly employed as a prison for poor debtors. A little further down, upon the right, branches off the Old Bailey, famous for its Session House, which is a handsome and strong building, in which a court is held eight times a year, for the trial of criminal offenders either in London or Middlesex, before the Lord Mayor and Recorder. To prevent the rescue of prisoners brought here for trial from Newgate, a private passage is made to communicate between them, behind the other houses.

At the bottom of Ludgate Hill, upon the south, is a handsome street, with a crescent, entitled Bridge Street, Blackfriars, leading to the beautiful structure commonly called Blackfriars, though properly Pitt's, Bridge, which was erected early in the present reign by Robert Mylne, Esq. in honour of the illustrious William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. This bridge consists of nine large elliptical arches, from the form of which arises the convenience of a large passage for navigation, while the ascent of the bridge is diminished. The length of the entire structure,

from wharf to wharf, is 99½ feet; the span of the centre arch is 100, the others diminishing on either side in proportion as they approach the shore. The road over this bridge being a small portion of a very large circle, the ascent is very easy, and, indeed, scarcely perceptible; there is a recess over each pier, supported by two pillars of the Ionic order, and two pilasters, supported, above high watermark, by a semicircular projection of the piers, and adding not a little to the lightness and elegance of the structure.

Returning hence, we come to the southern extremity of Fleet Market, which consists of two rows of shops, divided in the middle by a handsome flagged walk, reaching nearly through its entire length, and roofed in, sky-lights being placed at proper intervals. This market extends to Holborn Bridge upon the north. The Fleet Prison, so called from its situation, occupies the eastern side of this market, and is a handsome, lofty, strong brick building, for the confinement of debtors. This prison, market, &c. occupy the channel and banks of the old town ditch, called the Fleet Ditch, which in 1307 was of sufficient depth to admit of ships of considerable burthen.

Upon the west side of Bridge Street stands a large and commodious building, built upon what was formerly the site of a royal palace, called, from its vicinity to St. Bridget's or St. Bride's well, the palace of Bridewell, in which resided many of our monarchs, so early even as the time of John; it was partly constructed with the remains of one of the old castles belonging to the city wall, which stood near the place where the river Fleet disembogued itself into the Thames. Bridewell Palace was in 1522 the residence of the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey, who convened here all the abbots and other heads of religious houses, English and foreign, and squeezed out of them 100,000*l*. Henry VIII. rebuilt this palace, in the most superb manner,

manner, in the space of six weeks, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who, notwithstanding, thought proper to reside at Blackfriars, a great house of the Dominican or Black Friars, on the opposite side of the river Fleet, while his suite occupied this palace. After the death of Henry, who frequently resided here, this edifice was suffered to decay, and was begged from Edward VI. by the pious Bishop Ridley, for charitable purposes ; upon which it was converted into an house of correction, and an hospital for the education of industrious youth. The fire of 1666 did not spare in its ravages this structure, which was destined to share the common calamity ; from its ashes, however, the present structure was raised in the year 1668, and consists of two courts, the buildings of which possess somewhat both of convenience and symmetry. The chapel is a neat building, with a square roof, supported by Tuscan columns ; the place for the boys educated at this hospital is at the west end, adjoining that for the prisoners. In the court-room is a fine painting, by Holbein, of Edward VI. bestowing the charter of this hospital upon Sir George Barnes, then lord mayor ; in this apartment are also two fine portraits of Charles II. and James II. by Sir Peter Lely.

A narrow flagged alley brings us to the parish church of St. Bridget or Bride, an elegant and masterly performance of the great Sir Christopher Wren, who completed it in 14 years, the old church having in 1666 shared the fate of its neighbours. This edifice is 111 feet long, 87 broad, and has a handsome tower and spire of 234 feet in height. Passing on from this church the passage leads us on by one branch into Fleet Street, by another into a small square or court, denominated, from its occupying the site of the ancient mansion of the bishops of Salisbury, Salisbury Square.

Continuing our route down Fleet Street we are

struck with the appearance of the clock and figures in front of St. Dunstan's Church, upon the north side of the street. This church is supposed to be of very ancient foundation, and the two figures of savages which strike the quarters are much admired by thousands of idle strangers, whose admiration is not unproductive of emolument to the light-fingered gentry. A little to the west of this church, and upon the same side, is one of the inns of court, occupying the ground upon which formerly stood Lord Clifford's mansion, whence it takes its present name of Clifford's Inn; it consists of three courts, and a small but neat garden.

We next pass the southern extremity of Chancery Lane, already noticed, and crossing to the opposite side of Fleet Street, proceed down a narrow lane to the Temple, among the most distinguished of our seats of legal study. It takes its name from the Knights Templars, a military order, founded about the year 1118, by a number of the crusaders, who formed themselves into a kind of militia, for the protection of the holy pilgrims upon their journey to visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. A number of these knights first established themselves in a house in Holborn, whence they moved here in the year 1185, from these possessors it finally came into the hands of the gentlemen of the law, in the reign of Edward III.

The Temple, which contained all that space of ground from White Friars to Essex House, is divided into two inns of court; namely, the Middle and Inner Temple. The Middle Temple Gate, opening into Fleet Street, was built in the year 1684, in the style of Inigo Jones. The magnificent hall of the Middle Temple was rebuilt in the three years' treasurership of Plowden; its roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the walls decorated with the arms of the readers. This apartment, including the passage, measures 100 feet in length; it fortunately

nately escaped destruction in the great Fire, which laid most of the Temple to the east of it, in ruins. Over the music gallery, at the entrance, is suspended a large quantity of the armour of the old knights templars, consisting of helmets, shields, &c. The library of the Middle Temple, which is regularly open (except during the long vacation) from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon, and from two in the afternoon to six in summer, and four in winter, is situated in Garden Court, and was founded in the year 1641, by the will of Robert Ashby, Esq. who left his own library and 300*l.* to it; the librarian must be a student of the society, and elected by the benchers.

To the east of Middle Temple gate is situated the Inner-Temple, which has a cloister, large garden, and more spacious walks than the former. In the hall are emblematic paintings by Sir James Thornhill, and two full-length portraits of those illustrious pillars of the law, Lyttleton, who died in 1481; and his commentator, the able, but insolent, Coke, who died in 1634. This hall is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward III. Beneath the hall, is a passage to the Round Church, which was founded in the reign of Henry II. by the Knights Templars, upon a model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, it was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The entrance is through a door with a Norman arch; its form internally is circular, supported by six round arches, each resting upon four round columns, bound together by a fascia. Above each arch is a round-topped window, with a gallery and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters, meeting in pointed arches at the top, and having over each a grotesque head; connected with the church is a large square choir, with narrow gothic windows, evidently of more modern erection, between

between each window there is, externally, a buttress.

Of the monuments in this church we shall notice but two groups of knights, placed upon the floor of the round church. In the first group are four knights, each cross-legged; three of them perfectly armed, having plain helmets, flatted at top, and singularly long shields; of these, one is known to be Geoffry de Magnaville, created earl of Exeter in 1148, whose singular fate is recorded by Pennant. One of these figures is remarkable, being bareheaded and bald, his legs armed and hands mailed, his mantle long, and a cowl round his neck; as, though in conformity to the reigning superstition, he had desired to be buried in a monk's dress, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body: his shield bears three fleurs-de-lis. In this group is a stone coffin, of a ridged shape, supposed to have been the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. Of the figures in the second group, which are all armed in mail, except the outmost, none are cross-legged. The helmets much resemble the former, but two are mailed. The attitude of one figure is spirited, he is drawing a dagger, one foot rests upon the tail of a cockatrice, the other in the act of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. The conjectures respecting these groups, and the individuals designated by the figures, are so vague that we waive the discussion of them.

Returning to Fleet[?] Street, we come, at the western extremity of it, to Temple Bar, an extremely noble gate, built of Portland stone, and having on each side a postern for foot passengers. In two niches on the east side, over the centre gateway, stands statues, one of Elizabeth, and another of James I. with the royal arms over the key-stone; in similar niches, upon the west side, are likewise two statues, in Roman dresses, of Charles I. and Charles

Charles II. Temple Bar was latterly made the place upon which the heads of all persons executed for the crime of high treason were publicly exposed ; here also, upon solemn occasions, the Royal Family, is received by the magistracy of the city, the Lord Mayor, in capacity of king's lieutenant, delivering to his majesty the sword of state, which is immediately returned, when the magistrates, uncovered, precede the Lord Mayor, who, in right of his office, rides on horseback immediately before the king. The downfall of this gate, which forms at this spot the boundary of the city, has been decreed at the suggestion of Alderman Pickett, with a view of opening a more commodious and elegant communication with the city and liberties of Westminster.

Passing through this gate, the devoted victim of modern reformation, we return to the city of Westminster, which we formerly quitted at Holborn Bars, and enter upon a fine open street, with handsome modern brick houses, erected, according to the plans of the late Alderman Pickett, after whom it is named ; hence we reach the long street called the Strand, extending hence to Charing Cross, and of which we have given some account at the commencement of our walk. Upon our right we pass the end of Essex Street, which occupies the site of an old house, erected upon the place where the Outer Temple had formerly stood, by Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, who being seized by the mob, with whom he was extremely unpopular, was beheaded by them in Cheapside, and buried opposite this house, which he had designed as a town residence for the bishops of Exeter. It was in those days known by the name of Exeter House, and is said to have been extremely grand ; the great hall was added in the time of Henry the VIth, by bishop Lacy. In the days of catholic depredation, under the tyrant Henry the VIIIth, this house was seized

seized upon by Lord Paget, by whom it was much improved, and named Paget House. It passed in the time of Elizabeth to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whence its name of Leicester House, and by him was bequeathed to his son-in-law Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, whose name it finally assumed.

Crossing the Strand from Essex Street, we enter, through the handsome arched way, under the new houses, one of the inns of Chancery, called Clement's Inn, in which are chambers for students of the law. Close to Clements, is another inn, called the New Inn, which has to boast of having educated the illustrious Sir Thomas More. Opposite to St. Clement's Lane, and in the centre of the street, is the parochial church of St. Clement Danes, a handsome stone structure of the Corinthian order, with a noble tower, rising in stages, and thus carried to a great height: where it first diminishes, it takes the Ionic order, with vases on its entablature; the stage above this is of the Corinthian, and the next of the composite order, upon which last rests a dome, supporting a lesser one which is terminated by a ball and vane: the tower contains eight bells and chimes. Over the southern entrance, to which are a few steps, is a portico covered by a dome, resting upon six pillars of the Ionic order. The stairs to the galleries are contained in two small square towers, with dome roofs, standing one at each side of the tower. Within, the roof of the church rests upon neat wooden Corinthian pillars, and the whole work is neatly and elegantly finished.

Holywell Street, a narrow ill-built avenue, between this church and Wych Street, contains an Inn of Chancery, which is an appendage to the Inner Temple, and known by the name of Lyon's Inn, which is at present almost wholly deserted; the Strand occupies the southern side of St. Clement's

ment's Church: somewhat lower down is situated the magnificent church of St. Mary-le-Strand, a structure superb without being extensive, and massy, without appearing heavy. The grand entrance is by a flight of circular steps leading to a circular portico of Ionic pillars, covered with a dome, which is surmounted by an elegant vase. The same order of pillars is continued along the body of the church, with Ionic pilasters at the corners, and handsome niches in the intercolumniations. There is a neat pediment, resting upon four Corinthian pillars over the dome, and pillars of the same order are continued all round the church in the same manner as the Ionic pillars below; the whole is crowned by a handsome balustrade, with bases carried all round, and over the west end rises a light, but substantial and richly-decorated tower. This building was erected in the space of three years and a half by Gibbs; the first stone being laid upon the 1st of January 1723, being one of the fifty new churches founded by act of parliament.

Upon the south side of the Strand, a little to the westward of the last-noticed church, is the truly royal pile of building, called Somerset House, from the lord protector, Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, upon the site of whose extensive and superb palace, founded about 1549, this edifice stands. The architecture of the old palace, which is supposed to have been built by one John of Padua, was a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, introduced into England in the reign preceding its erection. The rear of the building, and the water-gate, were built, after 1623, according to a beautiful design of Inigo Jones, by whom in that year a chapel was begun, and afterwards finished, being designed for the use of the Infanta of Spain, for some time the proposed spouse of Charles I. In 1662 the queen dowager Henrietta

rietta Maria, hoping to pass the remainder of her days in England, considerably improved and beautified this palace. Here Charles II. lodged his Queen Catharine, to remove here from the observation of his numerous gallantries at Whitehall.

Sir William Chambers planned the magnificent structure which has succeeded to this ancient palace, and in which, besides a number of national public offices, are the apartments of that truly valuable institution the Royal Society, respecting the first formation of which we have already given some account when noticing Gresham House, in which some of their earliest meetings were held. This society was first incorporated by charter in the reign of Charles II. who was ambitious of being called its founder, patron, and member: in this deed it was first called the Royal Society, and appointed to consist of a president, council of 24 inferior officers, and an unlimited number of fellows. Their library, through the number of benefactions, rapidly increased in size and value; a collection of 3,287 printed books in various languages and departments of literature, and mostly first productions of the press, in the infancy of the art of printing, and 554 M.S. volumes in the Greek, Latin, Turkish, and Hebrew languages, which had formed part of the library of the ci-devant kings of Hungary, which had been purchased by the Earl of Arundel, our ambassador to the court of Vienna, was presented in the year 1666 to the library of the society by Henry Howard, who afterwards succeeded to the Norfolk title. A further contribution of 3,600 volumes, chiefly upon natural and experimental philosophy, was made by Francis Aster, Esq. to the society.

At their ordinary meetings, which are weekly upon Thursday evenings, the members of this society read papers upon and debate concerning all subjects capable of advancing the interests of science, and all experiments

experiments made at the cost of the society must be by order of the whole house, or of the council, of which ten annually go out of office upon St. Andrew's day, and are replaced by an equal number out of the other members.

Here also the Society of Antiquaries of London, which was incorporated by royal charter upon the second of November 1751, holds its meetings. This society was first formed about the year 1580, by several of the first literary characters of the day, under the direction of the worthy and learned Archbishop Parker. Its first meetings were held at the house of Sir William Dethick, knight, who was Garter King at Arms, and resided in the Herald's College Bennet Hill; these meetings were weekly; and in the course of 10 years the number of members were so much encreased, that, in 1590, Archbishop Whitgift was induced to make an application, which, however, proved unsuccessful, to Queen Elizabeth, for establishing a college of English Antiquarians; under James I. a similar effort was made, with no better success, in consequence of which the meetings became less regular, till in 1706 the society emerged once more from obscurity, and has ever since been actively and usefully employed in the collection and investigation of British antiquities. The establishment consists of a president, chosen out of the council of 21, annually elected upon St. George's day, four vice-presidents appointed by the president, a treasurer, and other inferior officers, and an unlimited number of fellows. Thursday evening is the time of their weekly meeting.

In other apartments of this building the business of the Royal Academy is transacted, and their annual exhibition of the productions of the British School of Painting opened for the gratification of the public taste. This institution arose from a schism in the society incorporated upon the 26th of January

1765, by the name of the Society of Artists of Great Britain. This division occurred in three years after the first establishment, and while the original association has dwindled into obscurity, and crumbled to decay, its offspring, the Royal Academy, has risen with an increasing lustre from its ashes.

The members of this academy are divided into three classes of Royal Academicians, who have been each approved by His Majesty, and have deposited proper specimens of their abilities in the hands of the council before the 1st of the October next after their election. The second class consists of those who are artists by profession, and not less than 24 years of age, and not apprentices; these are called Associates; besides these there is a third class of Associate Engravers, the number of whom is limited to six, who are not qualified to fill any of the offices, nor have a vote in the assemblies of the academy. None of these members are to belong to any other Society of Artists in London. This academy has four professors, namely one in each of the branches of painting, architecture, anatomy, and ancient literature; lectures in each of these departments, are delivered by each of the professors for the instruction of students; the schools furnish every thing necessary for the improvement of artists; and in the library is an extensive collection of valuable works upon painting and the other branches of the institution; it is open one day in every week to all properly qualified students. The profits of the annual exhibition, the continuance of which is at the option of the council, are appropriated to the augmentation of the pension fund for the relief of decayed members, and their widows. Prizes are held out by the Academy as stimuli to the exertions of the students.

Leaving Somerset Place, we observe upon the north side of the Strand, and somewhat to the westward of the place we have been visiting, an heavy
bric

brick building, decorated at top with representations of various animals, and having the name of Pidcock's Menagerie, painted in large characters upon the eastern wall, which is further decorated with figures of elephants, &c. This building, which is called Exeter Change, stands upon the site of the once noble mansion of the illustrious Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who died here in 1598, and from whom it received the name of Burleigh, or Exeter-House. The exchange, which succeeded to this magnificent structure, did not succeed, as the New Exchange, in Cornhill was preferred both by tenants and customers. The upper apartments of this building are now occupied by Mr. Pidcock's collection of birds and beasts; which, after the royal collection in the tower, is esteemed the first in the kingdom. On the opposite side of the Strand, and occupying the space between it and the river, is the ruined palace of the Savoy, little better at present than a military prison. This place derives its name from Peter Earl of Savoy, by whom a large house was erected here in the year 1245, and given to the fraternity of Mountjoy, from whom it was purchased for the Duke of Lancaster, by his mother Eleanor, queen of Edward III. Henry VII. established here for a master and four brethren, who were to be priests, were to officiate in the chapel, and in their turns stand at the gate of the Savoy, to watch for, and relieve every distressed object that presented itself; if the object was a traveller, he was entertained for one night, and dismissed next morning with a letter of recommendation, and money sufficient to defray his expences to the next hospital. This charitable institution, which was called by its founder the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, was suppressed in the 7th year of Edward VI. and its furniture distributed among other hospitals; Mary, however, refounded, and liberally endowed it; in the reign of Elizabeth it was, however, finally suppressed.

It at present is converted to lodgings for private persons, barracks, and a scandalous infectious prison for soldiers and convicts..

Here stands the church of St. Mary-le-Savoy, originally the chapel of the hospital, and afterwards, upon the sacrilegious destruction of St. Mary-le-Strand, by the Protector Somerset, made the parochial church of that parish; its roof is remarkably fine, flat, and covered with elegant small compartments cut in wood; and shields, containing emblems of the Passion, surround each, with a neat garland. We now return to the Adelphi, where we shall conclude our first excursion.

SECOND WALK.

Walk from the Adelphi, by Charing Cross and Whitehall, to Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, &c. &c. thence to the Green Coat Hospital, Westminster Infirmary, Buckingham Gate, Queen's Palace, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, Park Lane, Chesterfield House, Berkely Square, Devonshire House, Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Burlington House, St. James's Street, St. James's Palace, Cleveland Street, St. James's Park, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, St. James's Square, Carlton House, Cockspur Street, Spring Gardens, King's Mews, and back again to the Adelphi.

Recommencing our peregrinations, we return to the Strand, and steering our course westward, we reach Buckingham, Villiers, and some other streets, erected upon the foundations of the once magnificent habitation of the Dukes of Buckingham, and a little further on we pass Hungerford market and stairs, denominated from the ancient and respectable family of the Hungerfords, formerly of Farley Castle, Somersetshire, in the chapel of which is still to be seen an exquisite monument erected in memory of one of this noble family. An intermarriage has united this family with that of the Methuens of Corsham,

Corsham, in Wilts, the present representative of which ancient family, Paul Methuen, Esq. merits the greatest praise, for the great pains and expence he has bestowed upon the improvements of his magnificent family mansion ; the collection of paintings at Corsham is well deserving the attention of every admirer of the fine arts ; this collection is opened to the public twice every week, through the liberality of Mr. Methuen.

Upon the north side of the Strand, and nearly opposite to Hungerford Market, is the parish church of St. Martin's in the Fields, an elegant stone structure, with a handsome tower, rising in steps, and surmounted by a small neat spire ending with a vane. The entrance of the west front is by an ascent up a long flight of steps to a magnificent portico, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, upon which rests a pediment, having the royal arms, with an inscription relative to the foundation of the church, in relief, upon its tympanum. Corinthian pilasters surround the church, and the intercolumniations are occupied by two ranges of windows surrounded with rustic ; and a handsome ballustrade, which conceals the roof, crowns the whole. The decorations of this church, in the interior, are fully equal to its external grandeur ; its cieling is elliptic, as being better adapted for hearing, though not so graceful in appearance, as the semicircular ; it is divided into pannels, and enriched with fretwork, by those admirable artists Antari and Bagutti. The galleries and roof are supported by slender Corinthian pillars, standing upon high pedestals ; there is a large Venetian window, ornamented with stained glass ; over the altar, and upon each side, are seats with glazed windows, for the accommodation of any of the royal family and household who may wish to attend this church.

Returning to the south side of the Strand, we pass Craven Street, in which, at the house num-

bered 7, resided that distinguished luminary of the Western hemisphere, Dr. Benjamin Franklin; the same house at present is the place of meeting for a charitable society instituted in 1772, by the benevolent exertions of the humane Dr. Dodd, for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts; this valuable association is very flourishing, and affords annually the most timely relief to thousands of wretched sufferers.

Further on, the heavy but magnificent mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland demands our attention. This building occupies the site of the ancient hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, granted, upon the Dissolution, by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Cavarden, from whom it passed to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, by whom, in the reign of James I. it was taken down, and a house which he called after his own name, erected in its place; this he left to his kinsman the Earl of Suffolk, who was lord treasurer, from whose family it afterwards passed to that of the present possessors, by the marriage of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, to Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk. The greater part of the fabric was erected by Bernard Jansen, in the reign of James I. but the portal was built by a contemporary architect, of the name of Gerard Christmas. Originally this building consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal apartments occupying the upper part of the side next to the Strand; but, in consequence of the noise of the street, another side was erected under the direction of Inigo Jones. Considerable additions were made by the late Duke, who built two new wings, of above 100 feet in breadth, to the garden front, faced the sides of the quadrangle with stone, and rebuilt nearly the whole of the front next to the street. The entrance is, on the side of the court opposite to the great gateway, by a vestibule of 82 feet in length, and upwards of 12 broad, ornamented

mented with Doric pillars ; each end communicates with a stair-case leading to the principal apartments, which look into the garden, and are extremely spacious and elegantly furnished. The left wing, which forms the state gallery, or ball room, is in the highest degree magnificent, being 106 feet long, nearly 27 broad, and extremely lofty, the whole room is superbly decorated, and enlightened by two rows of windows, of which the nine in the lowermost row look into the gardens, and command a beautiful prospect, across the river, of the Surrey hills. The upper range of windows, which is artfully concealed from the spectator below, serves to throw a sufficiency of light over the cornice, so that the illumination of the upper parts of the room is equal to that of the lower, thus preventing the confused glare which would otherwise fall upon the paintings at the opposite side. The other apartments appropriated to the private use of the family, amount to upwards of 140 ; among these, those belonging to the duke and dutchess are particularly elegant ; and the two libraries contain a valuable collection of books, &c. The garden, consisting of a handsome lawn, surrounded with a neat gravel walk, and bordered with shrubs and flowers, occupies the space between the south side of the quadrangle and Scotland Yard.

In this house was held the conference between the Earl of Northumberland, General Monk, and other leading men of those times, respecting the restoration of Charles II. which was then, for the first time, openly proposed, as absolutely necessary for the peace of the kingdom.

Opposite to Northumberland House, is a fine open, having a handsome and animated equestrian statue, in brass, of Charles I. cast for the great Earl of Arundel, in the year 1633, by Le Soeur, but not erected till 1678 ; the pedestal upon which it stands is the work of Grinlin Gibbons. In this statue
Charles

Charles is represented in armour, with his head uncovered; his figure and that of the horse are as large as life; the height of the pedestal is 17 feet, it is richly decorated with his Majesty's arms, &c. &c. and enclosed by an iron railing, to preserve it from injury by carts or carriages. The spot upon which this statue is now erected, was originally the site of a beautiful wooden cross, erected in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor, by Edward I. This cross decaying, was replaced by an handsome octagonal cross of stone, ornamented by eight figures upon its uppermost stage; at the period of the Reformation, the intemperate zeal of bigotry razed it to the ground.

In this vicinity also stood an ancient hermitage and chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, and the now handsome and busy opening of Charing Cross, was a little hamlet, consisting of a few scattered houses.

Continuing our route down Whitehall, we come to Scotland Yard, so called from having formerly contained a palace for the Scotch monarchs, given by Edgar to Kenneth III. as a place of residence, when he annually visited London, to do homage for his kingdom. Upon the union of the Scotch and English crowns, at the accession of James I. this palace was deserted, and in consequence soon went to decay; nothing of it, except the name, now remaining.

Upon the west side of Whitehall, adjacent to Scotland Yard, is the Admiralty Office, a noble structure, rebuilt by Ripley in the reign of George II. The east front, facing Whitehall, has two deep wings, and a lofty portico, supported by four massy stone pillars. This building is very spacious, and well adapted to the various uses for which it was designed. Upon its top are fixed two telegraphs, for the speedy conveyance of orders or intelligence. The court in front of this edifice is separated from

from the street by an handsome wall, built by the Adams', who founded the Adelphi. The original building in which the business of the Admiralty was transacted, and upon the site of which the present office is erected, was founded in the second year of the reign of Charles I. by Lord Viscount Wallingford, from whom it was named Wallingford House; it was appropriated to the use of the lords of the admiralty in the reign of William III.

Adjoining to the Admiralty stands the magnificent structure of the Horse Guards, under which is an arched passage for carriages, with lesser ones on each side for foot passengers, into St. James's Park. This superb pile of building consists of a centre and two wings; upon each side of the gateway are pavilions fronting the street, in which mounted centinels keep guard. The expence of this structure was 30,000*l*. it contains the various offices of the war department.

Contiguous to the Horse Guards is the Treasury. This building is of stone, fronting the parade in St. James's Park; it consists of three stories, of which the lowest is Tuscan, with small windows, though contained in large arches; the next is of the Doric order, with good sized arched windows; but what is remarkable is the decoration of its upper part, with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, unsupported by columns or pilasters; over this story is a range of pillars of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment, having upon its tympanum the arms of England. Though thus singular in its structure, this building is acknowledged to contain many beauties. The Treasury is directed by five lords commissioners, the chief of whom is called first lord of the treasury; these have under them a vast number of clerks and other officers.

Opposite to these offices of Government, and upon the eastern side of Whitehall, stands a noble stone edifice, being all that remains of the once magnificent

magnificent palace of Whitehall. Here, previous to the year 1243, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, founded a mansion, which afterwards came into the possession of the archbishops of York, whence it took the name of York Place, and continued to be the town residence of these prelates, till Henry VIII. purchased it in the year 1530 from the haughty ecclesiastic Cardinal Wolsey, from which period it was the constant residence of the court, till an accidental fire reduced it all to ashes in 1697, except the Banqueting House, which was added to the palace by King James I. after a design of Inigo Jones. This structure was completed by Nicholas Stone, architect to the king, in the space of two years, at the cost of 17,000*l*. It is an elegant and magnificent edifice of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and a lower range of pillars, of the Ionic and composite orders; the capitals, enriched with fruit and foliage, and the intercolumniations occupied by the windows. It is roofed with lead, and further decorated with a balustrade a-top; within, it consists chiefly of one room, of an oblong form of 40 feet high, and proportionably long and broad; its ceiling was painted by the celebrated Paul Reubens, while ambassador to this court; he received 3,000*l*. for this work. This room is now used as a chapel royal, being converted to that use by George I. who also appointed select preachers from each University to preach here every Sunday throughout the year. This building constituted but a small part of the extensive plan meditated by James, but unexecuted on account of the troublesome times which supervened. The palace was to have consisted of four fronts, the entrance to each of which was to be flanked on either side by two fine square towers; within was to be one large central, and five lesser courts, and between two of these latter a handsome circus and arcade; the intervening columns being decorated with caryatides. When
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completed the whole structure was to have measured 1,152 feet in length, and 874 in depth. Little did James dream, while planning this stately palace, that his unfortunate son was to proceed from it to the scaffold.—Charles I. having been brought here upon the morning of his death from St. James's Palace was led to the scaffold, through an opening made for that purpose in the wall of the Banqueting House, at the north end, and which forms at present the door of communication to a small modern building. Behind this remnant of the palace stands a noble brazen statue of the perjured and abdicate James II. which was executed by Gibbons in the year preceding his desertion of his throne; Gibbons received 300*l.* for this work, which is well deserving of minute examination and greater publicity; its attitude is easy and graceful, the expression of the countenance inimitable, and the execution of the whole incomparable.

We now proceed along the Privy Gardens, which are opened by an elegant iron railing to the street, through Parliament Street and Bridge Street to Westminster Bridge. The first stone of this noble structure was laid upon the 24th of January, 1739, by Henry, Earl of Pembroke, a man possessing, according to Mr. Walpole, the purest architectural taste. It was built after the design of Monsieur Labelye, an ingenious French architect; the last stone was laid in November, 1747, so that its completion occupied eight years and nine months; the expence of building was 389,500*l.* Its height is 1,222 feet; the number of its arches 14; and the span of the centre arch 76 feet. In this bridge grandeur and simplicity are united. The height of the balustrades has been censured for impeding a clear view of the river, and numberless fine buildings to be seen along its banks. The river has been known at high tides to rise at this bridge 22 feet, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants
of

of the lowest parts of Westminster : in the spring of the present year, however, it rose to a much more considerable height, and was consequently productive of much greater injury ; at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, the river overflowed the road.

Returning from the Bridge, we next come to the New Palace Yard, in which was formerly the wool staple, which by the concourse of people which it occasioned so enriched the royal village of Westminster, that it soon swelled to a considerable town ; part of the old gateway to the staple, which survived the assaults of age, was taken down in 1741 to make room for the abutment of the new bridge.

Upon the south side of the Palace Yard stands Westminster Hall. This, we are told, was built by William Rufus, as an addition to the palace which formerly stood here ; but of which not a vestige at the present day remains ; it was rebuilt in 1397, by Richard II. and is reckoned one of the largest rooms in Europe, being 270 feet long, 74 feet wide, and 90 high, supported only by buttresses, without pillars, its roof is of wood, and covered with slate, lead having been found too heavy. Often under our various monarchs has this spacious hall rung with the voice of conviviality, and the rivalry of rejoicing. This hall is the scene of the trials of peers of the realm, and an awful instance of this kind was exhibited to the public in the year 1806, when a late noble treasurer of the navy was called to an account respecting his discharge of that high official trust ; and here, ever since the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, have been held at the four annual terms ; the Court of Exchequer sits above stairs ; to this last mentioned court, which is so named from having the table at which its judges sat formerly covered with a checquered cloth, a flight of stairs upon the right, as the hall is entered from the front gate,

gate, leads. William the Conqueror first appointed this court for trying all causes relative to the royal revenue; now, however, cases of equity between subjects are also tried here, the King being, by one of the many fictions of the law, made ostensibly the prosecutor. The judges of this court are called Barons of the Exchequer, and the principal one the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Cursitor Baron, whose office is to swear in the Sheriffs, does not sit upon the bench; whenever these judges are divided in their opinion, the question is determined by the casting voice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Returning down stairs to the hall we observe another flight of stairs, which leads to the office for receiving the revenue, which is called the Receipt of Exchequer. The Court of Chancery derives its name from the cross bars of wood called Cancelli, which formerly enclosed it, to prevent the officers from being harrassed by the crowding of the people. The Lord High Chancellor is the supreme and only judge in this court: this officer is generally keeper of the great seal. The chancery is divided into two courts, in one of which the chancellor judges by the laws and statutes of the kingdom, in the other according to equity, being guided by the spirit, rather than the letter, of the law; in his absence the Master of the Rolls officiates. Writs for parliament, charters, &c. &c. issue from this court; here also are sealed and enrolled treaties with foreign princes, letters-patent, &c. The actions are by bill or plaint, the witnesses are privately examined, and the judgment is given by the judge alone, without any jury; the twelve masters in Chancery, at the head of whom is the Master of the Rolls, are assistants to the Lord Chancellor, and sit three at a time in Westminster Hall with him, during term time, and two at a time, when he hears causes at his own house.

Opposite to the Court of Chancery is that of the King's Bench, which is the highest court of common law in England, and derives its name from the circumstance of the king's having occasionally sat in person here upon an high bench, and the judges, to whom in his absence, the judicature belongs, on a low bench at his feet. This court tries pleas of treasons, felonies, &c. between the king and subject; also breaches of peace, oppression, and misgovernment. Excepting those of the Court of Exchequer, an appeal from the decisions of all other courts remains to this court, in which sit four judges or justices, of whom the chief is called the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, or of England.

Upon the west side, and near the middle of the hall, is the court of Common Pleas, which, previous to the confirmation of the Magna charter, by John, in 1215, was ambulatory, and accompanied the king in his travels; at this period, however, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. It takes its name from its office, which is to decide upon common pleas, between subject and subject, as well as all other civil cases. Upon its being finally fixed at Westminster the vast increase of causes rendered an augmentation of the judges from three to six necessary. The number at present, however, is but four, the principal of whom is called the Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas. Besides the judges there are in this court three prothonotaries and their secondaries, several clerks, the chorographer register of the fines, and clerk of the proclamations.

Adjoining the south-east angle of Westminster Hall is a building formerly used as a place of worship, and dedicated to St. Stephen; it was founded by King Stephen, and rebuilt in 1347, by Edward III. who made it a collegiate church; since, however, the period of its surrender to Edward VI. it has been constantly employed for the meetings of
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parliament, and is now generally known by the appellation of the House of Commons. The west front, with its beautiful Gothic window, is still visible from the stairs leading to the court of Requests, and is of the sharp-pointed species of Gothic; between it and the lobby of the house is a small vestibule of similar workmanship, and great elegance; there is a Gothic door at each end, and another in the middle, opening into the lobby. The decorations of the interior of this chapel are now appropriate to its present use, it is capable of containing 600 persons, and has commodious apartments as the Speaker's Chamber, Committee Rooms, &c. adjoining to it. The benches for the members, gradually ascending, as in a theatre, are covered with green cloth, the floor is matted, and there are galleries for the accomodation of such strangers as are desirous of hearing the debates. The Speaker's chair, which is handsomely decorated, occupies the upper end of the room; before him is a table, at which the clerk and his assistants sit near him, on each side at the foot of the chair. The members sit promiscuously upon the benches and in the galleries. Except the Speaker and clerks, who always wear gowns in the house, as the lawyers do in term time, none of the members of the House of Commons wear any dress of ceremony. We forgot, however, to remark that upon the first day of every new parliament, the four representatives of the city of London appear dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit all together next to the Speaker, upon the right side of his chair. The meetings of the house are held upon any day but Sunday, and some of the great festivals. The hours are greatly altered since the days of Lord Clarendon, who complains of the house seldom rising till past four in the afternoon.

The House of Commons is one of the three great estates of the empire, without whose concurrence no act can be valid, no law can be binding. The other

estates are the Lords and King ; and when sanctioned by the approving voice of all three the law becomes our sovereign, and thus interposes its omnipotent arm between the feebleness of poverty and the caprice of power. To be governed by laws, and not by men, is the peculiar boast, the peculiar privilege, of Britons ; and to be tried by an impartial, unprejudiced jury of his peers, is the grand palladium which can alone guarantee the preservation of his rights. The House of Commons is the vigilant guardian of the liberties of the nation, the grand national accusers of those who dare to infringe upon the rights of the public. Through the medium of its representatives the nation is enabled to drag to public justice, and to public infamy, all who are convicted of violating the trust committed to them. Before these accusers, though possessed of the favour of their sovereign, Danby and Stafford learned to tremble, and humbled by the vengeance of an injured nation, from those elevations which had served but to disgrace, learned also, in the general disgust which accompanied their fall, that no rank, nor even the protection of the monarch, can shield the culprit.

Previous to the house proceeding to any business, even the election of a Speaker after a general election, it is necessary that the members shall individually take the proper oaths in the court of wards, before an officer appointed for that purpose by the King. After electing their Speaker, they take the oaths over again, at the table of the house, subscribing their assent to the thirty-nine articles of religion, and abjuring the Pope and Pretender. Any member may move for leave to bring a bill in, and if the motion is agreed to, the person who moved it, with some of the members who seconded it, are ordered to prepare and bring the bill in. When this is accomplished some of those concerned in preparing, desire leave to lay the bill upon the table ; and if this is granted, the clerk at the table reads it for the first time, after
which

which an abstract of it is read by the Speaker, upon which, at the close of any debate which it may have given rise to, he puts the question respecting its second reading. In a similar manner are brought in all petitions, excepting only those from the city of London, which being brought by the sheriffs, is read immediately, without the previous solicitation of leave.

The serjeant-at-arms, who attends the house, bearing the mace upon his shoulder, introduces at the bar of the house, messengers from the Lords, and all other persons whose attendance may be required. During the sittings of the house, the Speaker occupies the chair already noticed as standing at the upper end of the room, and the mace lies upon the table before him, except when, upon any extraordinary occasion, it is sent to Westminster Hall and the court of Requests, for the purpose of summoning the attendance of members. When the house resolves itself into a committee of the whole house, the mace is placed beneath the table, the Speaker takes his station among the ordinary members, while the chairman of the committee occupies the chair of the clerk of the house, at the foot of the Speaker's chair.

To constitute a sitting of the house 40 members at least must be present; when the house is sitting the Speaker possesses merely a casting vote; and is also prohibited from giving an opinion upon the subject under discussion, his office being merely to regulate the debates, preserve order, illustrate briefly any obscure point which may occur, and state simply and without circumlocution, the laws and usages of parliament. To constitute a committee eight members must be present; in a committee of the whole house the Speaker possesses all the privileges of debate in common with every other member; as soon as the house is resumed he takes the chair, and the chairman of the committee makes his report to the house.

Questions are decided by the majority of ayes or
- ▲ ▲ 3 noes ;

noes; in all cases of doubt, however, the house divides, one party going out and the other remaining; the numbers are ascertained by tellers appointed from either side, and upon the numbers being by them publicly declared at the bar of the house, the Speaker declares how the question has been carried. In committees of the whole house the division is merely by changing sides.

When the royal assent is to be given to any bill, either by the king in person, or commissioners appointed by him expressly for that purpose, the attendance of the Speaker and a sufficient number of persons to represent the house, is required at the bar of the Lord's; the Speaker upon his return reporting to the House the purpose for which his presence was required.

Formerly the death of the sovereign dissolved the parliament; by a recent act, however, it is now provided that its sittings shall continue, or that, if not actually sitting, it shall meet expressly for the purpose of preserving the succession, and keeping the peace of the kingdom, in the event of the sovereign's death.

The House of Lords is a room ornamented with tapestry, commemorative of our victory over the Spanish Armada: it was bespoke by the Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral and commander in chief upon that memorable and providential day; it is the work of Francis Spiering, after a design by Cornelius Vroom, who was remunerated with 100 pieces of gold. The arras itself cost 1,628*l.* and was not put up till 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when this apartment served as a committee room for the Commons. This room, which adjoins Westminster Hall upon the south, is of an oblong form, and of less extent than that in which the Commons assemble. The throne, upon which, when present, his Majesty sits, occupies the upper end of the room, and has upon its right a seat for the Prince
of

of Wales, and upon the left another for the next person of the royal family. Before the throne are placed three broad seats, stuffed with wool, upon the first of which, nearest to the throne, sits the Lord Chancellor, who is also Speaker of the House of Lords, upon the other two sit the Lord Chief Justice, and the other judges, who occasionally attend to be consulted in points of law. Below the throne, upon the king's right hand, are the seats of the two archbishops, having the bench of bishops somewhat below them. The benches are covered with crimson cloth. On the outside of the bar sits the king's first gentleman-usher, called, from the black wand he bears, the usher of the black rod; this officer has under him a yeoman-usher, who waits at the door; also a viler who attends without, and a serjeant at mace, who always attends upon the chancellor.

Whenever his Majesty goes in state to the house the Park and Tower guns are discharged, and upon his arrival at the House of Lords he goes to the prince's chamber, to put on his robes: in this room hangs a curious old tapestry, descriptive of the birth of Elizabeth; from hence he is conducted by the lord chamberlain to the House, where he is received by the Lords, dressed in their scarlet robes, and upon taking his seat upon the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod is dispatched to desire the attendance of the Commons at the bar; the speech being delivered, the King immediately quits the house, and returns with the same ceremonies as before noticed.

The Lords receive the bills which have passed the Commons, and which, if also assented to by them, are transmitted to his Majesty for his final sanction. Besides constituting one of the three legislative estates of the kingdom, the Lords also form the first court of judicature in the nation, and when assembled can try all treasons and crimes, whether of peers or others, and hear appeals from any of the inferior

inferior courts ; by the Peers are tried all impeachments made by the Commons, and they acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their hand upon their breast, and declaring *Guilty* or *Not Guilty upon my honour*. All the peers are allowed to vote by proxy, when prevented, by indisposition or any other cause, from personally attending. Their suffrages are given by answering *Content* or *Not Content*, beginning with the lowest baron.

In the room, now called the Painted Chamber, are held the conferences between the Lords and Commons, being connected, by long galleries, with each house : it is supposed to have been formerly the bed-chamber of Edward the Confessor.

Much alteration has been recently made in these buildings by the tasteful hand of Mr. Wyatt, who has built a new Gothic front to the side of the House of Commons, next to the river ; and the removal of the many mean and inconvenient buildings which occupied the space between the New Palace Yard, and the abbey church of St. Peter is much to be commended.

To the west of the Old Palace Yard, and nearly opposite the House of Commons stands the conventual church of St. Peter, commonly known by the name of Westminster Abbey ; this is one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture which our island can boast, not excepting even the far-famed chapel of King's College, Cambridge, nor the venerable church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol.—The church was founded, we are told, about 610, by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, upon the ruins of a temple of Apollo, destroyed, according to tradition, by an earthquake. This new church was dedicated to St. Peter, who was so pleased, they tell us, with the performance, that, attended with an host of celestial choristers, he descended in person to save Militus, the bishop, the trouble of consecration.

The place in which this church was built had the
name

name of Thornie Island, from the bushes which overran it, and from its being insulated by a branch of the Thames. This church was burned by the Danes, and rebuilt by Edgar, at the instigation of the continent Saint Dunstan. Edward the Confessor, however, between the years 1049 and 1066, rebuilt both the church and abbey here, in the most magnificent manner, and endowed them with no less munificence; to it was also attached the privilege of being a sanctuary, and it was one of those exempted from suppression by Henry VIII. This fabric was rebuilt, but from what cause we have been unable to learn, a third time, by Henry III. who commenced the work in 1245, but died before its completion. It was continued, but not finished, by his successor, and slowly carried on by succeeding princes, but was never perfected: the great tower and the two western towers remaining incomplete at the period of the Reformation, after which the two present towers arose; the centre one is still wanting. About the year 1502 Henry VII. began the stately and magnificent structure, called from him Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which he erected partly upon the site of the chapel of Henry III. which he pulled down for that purpose, and having marked out the foundation, laid the first stone upon January 24, 1507. This chapel he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and appropriated solely to the use of the royal family for interment. This abbey he united, by the means of the pope's bull, with the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-grand, and endowed it with the manor of Tykill in Yorkshire; in addition to which he gave the further endowment of 5,000*l.* to the abbot. At the Dissolution this was surrendered to Henry VIII. by the abbot, whose name was Benson, and 17 of the monks, when it was found to possess revenues to the amount of 3,977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per annum.—After this it was first erected by Henry into a college of secular canons, governed by a déan, which office he conferred

conferred upon the last abbot. The deanery was, however, soon exchanged, by Henry, for a bishop's see, of which he made Thomas Thirlby first bishop. This establishment was, however, again changed for the deanery, nine years afterwards, by Edward VI. and this again was transformed by Mary into the original conventual establishment, which gave place, in its turn, under Elizabeth, to a collegiate foundation, under the government of a dean, and 12 prebendaries. Elizabeth also established a school for 40 boys, hence called the Queen's.

From the death of Henry to the reign of George II. few alterations were made in the exterior of this church. In this last reign, however, its situation was laid before parliament, and a thorough repair ordered.

The object which engrosses most attention at the outside of this building is the magnificent portico, leading to the north-cross, called by some the Beautiful, or Solomon's Gate, which seems, from having formerly had his arms carved in stone, over the door, to have been founded by Richard II. it is of the Gothic order, and extremely beautiful; the elegant window which is over it is admirably executed after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, to whom we are much indebted for the designs of almost all the modern improvements of this edifice.

To see the interior of this structure to the best advantage it is necessary to enter it by the west door, between the towers, when the whole body of the church is at once opened to the eye, the pillars dividing the nave from the side aisles, being so constructed as not to obstruct the side openings, and the prospect to the east being only terminated by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Upon first entering, the awful solemnity of the place, increased by the immense loftiness of the roof, and happy arrangements of the lights, as well

as the pillars, affect the imagination most forcibly. To the east the pillars terminate by a sweep, inclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semicircle, and excluding all the other chapels belonging to the abbey, the number of which amounts to 10 ; these pillars are filletted with brass as far as the gates of the choir, but beyond that with free-stone. Corresponding to the middle range of pillars, are columns adjoining to the walls, springing, as they rise, into semi-arches, and meet every where by their opposites in acute angles, thus throwing the roof into a variety of intaglios. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which is an upper and larger range. In shallow niches in the wall, between the arches, were depicted the arms &c. of the original benefactors ; these, however, are now almost wholly concealed by the monuments. The paintings in the great west window, which were put up in 1733, merit particular attention. Next to the open parts the choir deserves to be seen ; its grand entrance is by a pair of finely wrought iron gates ; the floor is paved with the finest black and white marble ; the ancient stalls covered with acute Gothic arches, supported by small iron pillars, painted purple. Near the pulpit is a curious old painting of Richard II. seated on a chair of gold. The fine altar is inclosed within a curious ballustrade, within which is a most beautiful mosaic pavement, made at the expence of abbot Ware, it is of porphyry, and was laid in the year 1272. Upon each side of the altar (which is a stately and beautiful piece of marble, formerly belonging to Whitehall, and presented to this church by Queen Anne) are marble doors opening into St. Edmund's Chapel, to which at the coronation the king usually retires for refreshments.

In St. Benedict's, one of the ten inclosed chapels belonging to this abbey, exclusive of that of Edward

ward the Confessor, which we have already observed to be inclosed within the body of the church, is an ancient free-stone tomb, railed with iron, upon the side next to the area, and over which formerly was placed a wooden canopy, now destroyed and broken away. Upon this tomb lies the effigies of Langham, who was first a monk, next a prior, then an abbot of Westminster, and finally archbishop of Canterbury; his various offices are set forth in a Latin inscription round his tomb. Having been created a cardinal, by Urban the Vth, without the previously obtained consent of Edward III. he was deprived of his archiepiscopal dignities in 1369. Gregory XI. created him cardinal bishop of Prinsty, and the profits of the archdeaconries of Taunton and Wells were assigned to him. Having founded a house of Carthusians, at Avignon, in Provence, he was first interred there, and his corpse removed thence to this chapel.

Passing over the monuments to the memory of the Earl of Middlesex, Dr. Bill, the Countess of Hertford, Dr. Gabriel Goodman, the infant son of Dr. Sprat, bishop of Rochester, which our limits do not admit of our dwelling upon, we come to what originally was a most superb and costly monument, which, as we learn from the records in the Tower, was erected expressly by the king's order, by which Master Simon de Wills was allowed five marks and a half to defray his expences in bringing from the city a handsome brass image to set upon his daughter Catherine's tomb. The order further directs the sum of 70 marks to be paid to Simon de Gloucester, the king's goldsmith, for a silver image for the like purpose. This monument is fixed to the wall, dividing this from the adjoining chapel, and is executed in mosaic, the sides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, which are said to be done with porphyry, like the pavement within the altar railing. Over this tomb, which was intended

intended for the children of Henry I. and Edward I. is something which seems to be a piece of church perspective, now, however, almost defaced.

Entering St. Edmund's Chapel, we observe upon the left a monument to the memory of John of Eltham, son of Edward II. so named from having been born at Eltham in Kent, where stood formerly a royal palace. His statue is of white alabaster, having the head encircled by a coronet of greater and lesser leaves; his dress is that of an armed knight; he died, unmarried, at the age of 19, in Scotland. Three different matches had been proposed to him; the last of which, with Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, king of Spain, he accepted, but died before consummation. Such, we are told, was the magnificence of his funeral, that the prior and convent demanded the then enormous sum of 100l. for horse and armour present there upon the day of his interment. At the foot of this is a handsome monument of white marble to the memory of Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, with a long explanatory English inscription.

Upon the next, which is a small table monument, lie the figures of William of Windsor, 6th son of Edward III. who died an infant, and his sister Blanch of the Tower, who also died early. Upon an adjoining tomb, raised from the ground, is the effigies of Frances, Dutchess of Suffolk, a lady who encountered much persecution for her steady adherence to the reformed religion; her tomb contains two inscriptions, one Latin the other English.

Next to this is a magnificent monument of white marble, representing a youth in Grecian armour, sitting upon a Greek altar, and erected, according to the Latin inscription, by John, Earl of Clare, to the memory of his valiant son, Francis Hollis, who, upon his return from a campaign in Flanders, died in his 19th year, upon the 12th of August 1622.

The white alabaster figure of Lady Elizabeth Russel, in a sleeping posture, with the motto, *Dor-*

mit non mortua est, next merits attention ; a mistaken story has been told of this lady's death being occasioned by the prick of a needle. Within the rails inclosing this last is another most magnificent monument of marble and alabaster, variously coloured, painted and gilt, to the memory of John Lord Russell, (son and heir of Francis, Earl of Bedford) and his son Francis. He is represented recumbent, with his infant son at his feet. His wife, Lady Elizabeth Russell, was accounted the Sappho of her age, by her were five of the epitaphs, in various languages, inscribed upon the tomb, written : we select the English one as a fair specimen of her talents :

“ Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,
Of Heav'n lov'd, and honour'd on the earth ;
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,
My husband dear, more than this world's light,
Death hath me left. But I from death will take,
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name, (ah woe !) wretch must I say,
Lord Russel *once*, *now* my tear-thirsty clay.”

Passing over several other tombs which decorate the interior of this chapel, but which we cannot individually notice, we proceed to examine a few of those most deserving of attention, in St. Nicholas's Chapel ; and the first remarkable one is, a superb temple of variously coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne, Dutchess of Somerset, whose husband Edward was uncle to Edward VI. and regent for some time during his minority, and afterwards convicted of treasonable practices, and beheaded upon the 22nd of January 1551, upon Tower Hill. His lady died at Hamworth, upon the 16th of April 1587, in her 19th year.

The neat superb monument, is a stately temple of variously coloured porphyry gilt, erected by the great Lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred, his wife, and his daughter Anne, Countess of Oxford.

ford. We also observe two beautiful pyramids, erected to the memory of two infants, the heart of one of whom, (Anna Sophia Harley, daughter of the Honourable Christopher Harley, ambassador from the French Court), is placed, as the inscription, tells us, in a cup upon the top of the pyramid.

Though originally designed solely for a royal sepulchre, the chapel of Henry VII. has nevertheless become the depositary of the ashes of many, who were great, without being allied to royalty.—

We shall here, as usual, only select a few of the most remarkable objects, and among these the magnificent tomb, of the founder and his queen, deserves our first attention ; it is inclosed within a curious chauntry of brass, beautifully designed and admirably executed ; it was adorned with statues of which, those of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward alone remains ; within are the effigies of the royal pair in their robes of state, lying close to each other upon a tomb of black marble, the head of which rests upon a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, from whom Henry traced his descent. His family and alliances, are noticed by various devices ; as roses twisted and crowned, in memory of the union of the two houses of Lancaster and York ; and at each end a crown in a bush commemorative of the finding of the crown of Richard III. in a whitethorn, after the memorable battle of Bosworth-field. This monarch died upon the 21st of April 1509, in his 53rd year, but this monument, was not erected till some time after his interment.

The monuments, erected to the memories of both George Villars, and John Sheffield, Dukes of Buckingham, are well deserving of attention.

Entering the north aisle we observe upon the east wall a beautiful altar, erected by Charles II. to the memories of Edward V. and his brother, murdered,

in the Tower, by their treacherous uncle, Richard III. The inscription perpetuates the horrible transaction. Here also is a lofty and beautiful monument, erected to the memory of Elizabeth, by her successor James I. who has lavishly eulogized her in the inscription. A lofty pyramid supported by two brazen gilt griffins, on a pedestal of the most curious marble, perpetuates the name of Charles Montague, first Earl of Halifax. At the western extremity of this aisle, stands, inclosed within an iron railing, the handsome table monument which supports the effigy of Margaret Douglass, daughter of Mary, Queen of Scotland; and near it is a magnificent monument to the memory of Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scots. In what is denominated the royal vault, at the east end of this aisle, rest the coffins of Charles II. William III. and his consort Mary, Queen Anne, and Prince George; and over them, in a wainscot press, is a waxen effigy of Charles II. dressed as he appeared at the installation of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor. As we pass out of the left aisle we observe, in a wainscot press, the effigy of the great General Monk, to whose exertions Charles II. was so much indebted for his restoration. This chapel is the place of installment of the knights of the bath, whose stalls are decorated with brass plates of their arms, and military trophies.

The most remarkable monument in St. Paul's Chapel is one of black touch-stone, having upon its summit the bust of Anne, wife of Francis Lord Cottington, inclosed within a circular gilt brass frame. In Erasmus's Chapel formerly stood an altar dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; here also are many curious monuments, as also in those of St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist, in the latter of which, upon opening the ancient monument of John de Eastney, an abbot, and considerable benefactor to this church, the body was found
in

in a coffin quilted with satin, having on a gown of crimson silk, fastened by a black girdle, the legs covered with white silk stockings, and a clean napkin doubled and laid corner-wise, over his face, which was somewhat discoloured; the inscription states that the abbot died upon the 4th of March, 1498, and his remains were examined upon the 17th of August, 1700, after an interval of 208 years and a half.

A magnificent piece of sculpture, by Roubilliac, commemorates the death of Joseph Gascoyne Nightingale and his lady. It is situated in St. Michael's Chapel, and represents the figure of a lady expiring in the arms of her husband, while Death creeping slyly from a tomb, appears pointing his dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, suddenly struck with astonishment, horror, and despair, would willingly ward off the fatal stroke from the distressed object of his care. St. Andrew's Chapel contains a beautiful monument to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his wife, and six sons. The area also contains a number of tombs deserving of notice.

We next proceed to the chapel of St. Edward, in the centre of which stands, the once exquisitely, beautiful, ancient, and venerable shrine, consecrated to the memory of the pious Edward; distinguished by the name of Confessor, who died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269, at which period this shrine, at present much defaced by age, was erected by Henry III. It was originally constructed of various coloured stones, and superbly decorated; some of the curious mosaic still remains, but sadly dilapidated: internally it is hollow, and contains (as was ascertained soon after the coronation of James II. by Mr. Keep) the remains of Edward, the old coffin happening to be broken by accident, a richly ornamented crucifix, and a gold chain of 20 inches long were found upon turning up the bones, and presented

presented to James, who ordered the bones to be replaced in the old coffin, which was inclosed in a strong new one, and replaced within the shrine.

Upon the south side of this shrine are interred the remains of Editha, Edward's queen, and not far from her rests Maud, surnamed the Good, wife of Henry I. The tomb of Henry III. (who died, after a troublesome reign of 56 years, in 1272, aged 65) is remarkable for its curious workmanship; its pannels are of polished porphyry, with mosaic of gold and scarlet round them: upon the top is a well-executed gilt brass effigy of Henry, who was interréd with all royal magnificence by the knights templars, of whose order his father had been the founder. At the feet of this is an ancient table monument of grey marble, sustaining the effigy of Eleanor, the beloved Queen of Edward I. The remains of this last-named prince, who reigned 34 years, and died upon the 7th of July, 1307, aged 68, rest here within a large plain coffin of grey marble; near this is small and well-finished monument to the memory of Elizabeth Tudor, second daughter of Henry VII. and another erected by Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV. in memory of Margaret, their daughter, who died upon the 19th of April, 1472, aged nine months.

The chapel of Henry V. is separated from this merely by a screen of iron, having on each side figures as large as life, guarding, as it were, the stairs leading to the chauntry over it. Here is the magnificent tomb of that illustrious prince Henry of Monmouth, who derives his patronymie from his birth-place. This valiant hero was cut off in the meridian of his glory, when only 34 years of age, and in the 10th of his reign; he died in France, and was laid here at the feet of St. Edward; his monument, constructed of grey marble, was erected over his remains by his queen, who also placed his statue, the body of which was made of heart of oak,

oak, and the head of beaten silver, over it. The statue and decorations perished in the despotism of Cromwell. Henry VII. inclosed the tomb with iron grates, and gates, and in a chauntry over it had the weapons, armour, and caparisons of Henry V. carefully laid up. The remains of Catherine, youngest daughter of Charles VI. of France, and queen of Henry, were laid in a wooden chest, near her husband's tomb.

In this chapel is an ancient tomb of black marble, ornamented with the brazen statues of not less than 30 kings, princes, and nobles, all relations of the deceased, to whose memory it is erected: namely, Philippa, daughter of William Earl of Hunpault. and Queen of Edward III. She was married 42 years, had 14 children, and died upon the 15th of August, 1369. Adjoining this is a very ancient tomb, covered with a Gothic canopy, erected over the remains of Edward III. whose effigy is upon a table of grey marble. Close to this is another tomb, erected to the memory of Richard II. having a wooden canopy, remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin and our Saviour. In the same tomb are also enclosed the remains of his queen Anne, daughter of Charles VI. to whom he had been most strongly attached.

Under a large stone, situate between St. Edward's shrine and queen Philippa's tomb, is the body of the great Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. by whom he was murdered on the 8th of September, 1397. Here also, in a cup near the shrine of St. Edward, is placed the heart of Henry D'Almain, son of the king of the Romans, and brother of Henry III. He was sacrilegiously assassinated at Viterbo, while performing his devotions at the high altar in the church of St. Sylvester. The effigy of Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the second and last duke of this family, is preserved in a handsome wainscot press in this chapel.

Along

Along the frieze of the screen of this chapel, are fourteen legendary sculptures respecting the Confessor.

Commencing at the west entrance we shall notice a few of the most remarkable monuments which present themselves in the open parts of the abbey; and among these, we first notice a neat monument to the memory of Congreve the poet. Family partiality induces us to notice the inscription upon a plain marble against the wall, commemorative of the actions of Sir Richard Bingham of the ancient family of that name of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorset. This gallant officer having served in many campaigns, as well under Mary as Elizabeth, was sent over to Ireland as Governor of Connaught, where having crushed rebellion, he was finally appointed Marshal of Ireland and Governor of Liecest-er: upon the 19th of January, 1598, he died at the advanced age of 70, in the city of Dublin, whence his body was brought and interred here by Sir John Bingley, who had been for some time his servant.

The monument of the distinguished Sir Cloudesly Shovel is remarkably beautiful, upon its base is a bass-relief of the loss of the wreck of the Association, on board of which was the admiral, who died universally regretted and beloved.

Camden, the illustrious and indefatigable labourer in the field of British topography and antiquities, is represented upon his monument in a half length, in the habit of his time, having a book in his left, and his gloves in his right hand; he rests upon an altar, which bears a long inscription reciting his history writings, &c. The statue of Handel, the celebrated composer, is well executed, and said in the face strongly to resemble the original. Gay, the poet, has a beautiful monument erected to his memory, by the Duke and Dutchess of Queensberry. Near this is the monument of Nicholas Rowe, the poet.

Thompson, the celebrated author of the Seasons,
has

has a neat monument, erected in 1762, and executed after a design of Mr. Adam, by Michael Henry Spang. The monument of Shakespear, the father we might almost say of the English drama, is admirably appropriate. Prior's monument is extremely beautiful and richly ornamented. The monuments of Milton, Spencer, Phillips, Drayton, Butler, and Ben Johnson, are chiefly remarkable for the names which they commemorate. Chaucer, justly stiled the father of the English poets, has here a monument in the gothic style, which was once very beautiful, but it is now much defaced. Cowley's monument though plain, is expressive; and that in honour of Dryden bears a singularly laconic inscription. The monument to the memory of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, is most superb and elegant. Sir Isaac is represented recumbent, and his right arm resting upon four folios, labelled *Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prince. Math.* he points to a scroll, supported by winged cherubs; over him is a globe, on which is seated Astronomy, with her book closed and pensive, this is partly concealed by a pyramid, upon which is described the motion of the comet of 1680. Beneath the principal figure is a curious bass-relief, illustrative of Sir Isaac's various labours: the device of weighing the sun by a steel yard, is at once novel and sublime; the inscription upon the pedestal is in Latin, and declaratory of the life, &c. of Sir Isaac.

The gallant conduct of the illustrious and youthful hero, Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, is wisely handed down as a bright stimulus to the exertion of posterity, in a beautiful and expressive monument, upon which are inscribed the following lines:

“ While Britain boasts her empire o’er the deep,
 This marble shall compel the brave to weep;
 As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn,
 ’Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous, Beauclerk’s urn,

Sweet

Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
 And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate ;
 Each tender grace that joy and love inspires,
 Living he mingl'd with his martial fires ;
 Dying, he bade Britannia's thunder roar,
 And Spain still felt him, when he breath'd no
 more."

Beneath a handsome monument made after a design of his own, rest the remains of that exquisite painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose epitaph by Pope, is as follows :

" Kneller ! by Heav'n, and not a master taught !
 Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought ;
 Now for two ages having snatch'd from fate
 Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great,
 Rests crown'd with prince's honours, poet's lays,
 Due to his merit, and brave thirst of praise
 Living; great nature fear'd he might outvie
 Her works ; and dying, fears herself may die."

The bravery of the brave General Wolfe, who fell at Quebec in the arms of victory, has received its tribute of commemoration in the beautiful monument erected to his memory, by the king and parliament of Great Britain. This hero is represented in the last agonies of death, closing with his hand the fatal wound in his breast, and falling into the arms of a grenadier, who catches and endeavours to support him, while he holds with one hand his feeble arm, and points with the other to a figure of an angel appearing from the clouds with a wreath to crown him. The execution of this monument is masterly in every part. Among the monuments of recent date, we cannot omit the mention of a beautiful one to the memory of the benevolent Jonas Hanway, founder of the Marine Society. A superb monument has also been erected, by the king and parliament, to Lord Robert Manners, Captain William Bayne, and Captain William Blair, who fell
 in

in the defence of their country, under the brave Rodney.

A noble monument, by Bacon, commemorates the greatness of the illustrious Chatham, whose scarcely less illustrious son William Pitt, and his able rival, Charles James Fox, within a very short space of time are by a strange arrangement interred. The elegant monument to Gray, bears the following pointed and beautiful epitaph :

“ No more the Grecian muse unrivall’d reigus ;
To Britain let the nations homage pay,
She felt a Homer’s fire in Milton’s strains,
A Pindar’s rapture in the lyre of Gray.”

Goldsmith’s monument is adorned by an elegant Latin inscription, from the classic pen of Dr. Samuel Johnson. That of our great and inimitable Garrick, has the following beautiful tribute from the pen of Mr. Pratt :

“ To paint fair nature, by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand.
A Shakespear rose—then t’ expand his fame,
Wide o’er this “ breathing world ” a Garrick came.
Tho’ sunk in death, the forms the poet drew,
The actor’s genius bade them breathe anew ;
Tho’, like the Bard himself, in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick called them back to day ;
And till eternity with power sublime
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary time,
Shakspear and Garrick, like twin stars, shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.”

Our limits forbidding a further notice of the monuments which enrich the interior of this venerable pile, we shall now dismiss the subject with a citation of the beautiful reflections which this spot excited in the mind of our great and elegant moralist Addison :—“ When, says he, I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in

me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out: when I meet the grief of parents upon the tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion: when I see the tomb of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow: when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some 600 years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be cotemporaries, and make our appearance together." (Spectator, Vol. I. No. 26.)

Besides the church many of the other parts of the ancient fabric remain; upon the south side are the cloisters tolerably perfect, and filled with monuments; an entrance from them leads to the Chapter House, which, from what yet remains undefaced, seems to have been a singular structure; the passage, which we have mentioned as connecting it with the cloisters, is a magnificent gothic portal, the mouldings of which are exquisitely carved: from this a descent of several steps leads into the Chapter House, an octagonal apartment, the lofty windows on each side of which are now filled up, and their place supplied by lesser. A timber roof has been substituted for the stone one which formerly covered it, but is now destroyed. The central pillar remains possessed of all its ancient beauty, and surrounded by eight others equally elegant, united by two equidistant faciæ, and terminated by most beautifully simple capitals. Here, with the abbot's consent, the first parliaments were held in 1377, and continued till Edward the VIth granted the chapel of St. Stephen in 1547, for that purpose. At present it is used as a depository of the records of the crown,

crown, among which is the celebrated Domesday Book, in two volumes: one a large folio, and the other a large quarto. The folio is written upon 382 double pages of vellum, in a small, but plain hand, with double columns in every page: this volume begins with Kent, and ends with Lincoln, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, occupy the quarto, which contains 450 double pages of vellum, but with single columns. Though now about 800 years old, these curious and valuable records are in the most perfect preservation. Jerusalem Chamber, built by Littlington, was the residence of the abbots, and is memorable as the place wherein Henry the Fourth died.

Adjoining the Abbey was the Sanctuary, a strong place, said to have been founded by Edward the Confessor, it is now destroyed; a little westward of this stood the Eleemosynary, in which the alms of the abbey used formerly to be distributed. The admirers of literature will venerate the site of this structure, as having been the place in which the first printing-press was established, and a book, entitled *The Game and Play of Chess*, the first ever printed in England, was published by William Caxton. From the circumstance just noticed, has arisen the application of the name of chapel to printing-offices.

Close to the Abbey is the parish church of St. Margaret's; originally founded by Edward the Confessor, and built in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward IV. Here lie the remains of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who was interred here immediately after his execution in the Old Palace Yard. This illustrious, though latterly unfortunate man, was the first who introduced the use of tobacco and smoking into this country, and it is said of him, that being one day amusing himself with his pipe in his study, he had occasion to call for his servant, who entering and observing his master, as he thought, in a blaze, went in all haste to fetch a pitcher of wa-

ter, the contents of which he precipitately discharged upon the head of his astonished master, who was wholly unprepared for so cold a salutation, which most effectually quenched the ardour of his pipe.

Having been substantially and elegantly repaired in 1803, St. Margaret's now ranks among our handsomest churches; its dimensions are, in length 130 feet, breadth 65, and height 45; the tower, which contains 10 musical bells beside chimes, is from its base to the apices of the pinnacles 85 feet. The greatest ornament of this building is its east window, designed originally as a present from the magistrates of Dort to Henry VII. but which, in consequence of his death, passed into private hands, and at last, after experiencing a variety of fortunes, was purchased for the sum of 420*l.* by the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish in the year 1758. Its subject is the Crucifixion, and a plate has been engraved from it at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries. The interior of this structure has been decorated with a beautiful pulpit and desk, as also a new organ, and the Speaker's seat has been placed in the front of the western gallery.

Tothill Street leads hence to Broadway, in the vicinity of which is Queen's Square, the seat of one of the police offices; proceeding southerly through Chapel Street we pass the Tothill Fields Bridewell; in this vicinity are several charitable institutions, of which the chief is the Westminster Infirmary. Here also still remain the Pest Houses, which were built during the Plague.

Quitting Tothill Fields, we proceed through James's Street to Buckingham Gate, one of the entrances into St. James's Park, and in the vicinity of which formerly stood Tart Hall, built by Nicholas Stone, in 1638, for Alatheia, wife of Thomas, Earl of Arundel; after whose death it became the property of her second son, the amiable and gentle, but unfortunate William Lord Stafford, who fell an innocent victim

victim to the detestable violence of party, and the perjured evidence of Oates, Dugdale, and Tuberville, whose names should be for ever branded with infamy. Here were kept the poor remains of the Arundelian Collection, which was buried during the madness of the Popish plot; these remains were sold in 1720, soon after which the house was pulled down.

Entering St. James's Park by Buckingham Gate, we observe a handsome brick building, formerly, and not unfrequently at present, called Buckingham House, though more usually the Queen's Palace; this was originally founded by the Earl of Arlington, one of that infamous set whose initials formed the celebrated Cabal; it was afterwards purchased by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who, having obtained from the crown an additional grant of land, rebuilt this house magnificently in the year 1703.

This structure, which has in front a neatly shorn grass lawn, enclosed with an iron railing, commands a pleasing view of St. James's Park and canal, terminated by the magnificent buildings of the Admiralty, Horse Guards, and Treasury, in the distance, and has a handsome park, canal, and garden in its rear. It was purchased by his present Majesty in the year 1762, and was settled upon the Queen by act of parliament in 1775, in lieu of Somerset House, should she outlive the King. The library contains an extensive and valuable collection of books, and the rooms are richly decorated with fine paintings.

St. James's Park, in front of this elegant palace, was a noxious and useless marsh, previous to the accession of Henry VIII. who, rebuilding the palace of St. James, enclosed and drained it. Charles II. considerably enlarged it, laid out the mall, and formed an aviary upon the south side, which has ever since been distinguished by the name of the Bird-

cage Walk. This Park now exhibits an agreeable appearance, and affords a pleasant walk for the inhabitants of its vicinity; its circumference is nearly a mile and a half, and it is constantly open to the public, furnishing a convenient and much frequented thoroughfare. At the east end, fronting the Horse Guards and Treasury, is a parade for the Guards, and upon the north side of this parade, close to the gardens extending from the steps down from New Street, Spring Gardens, is a curious piece of artillery, of immense length, and covered with figures, which was taken by our troops in Egypt; it is inclosed with chevaux-de-frise, and guarded by a centinel.

Quitting St. James's Park, by Constitution Hill, which branches off to the right of the Queen's House, we observe upon our right hand a small but handsome park, containing a considerable variety of ground, and also a short canal, running parallel to Piccadilly: this is denominated the Green Park. The end of Constitution Hill brings us to the turnpike-gate at Hyde Park Corner, which exhibits a busy scene, being the great thoroughfare of all the western coaches, &c. Upon the south side of the road, immediately without the turnpike-gate, stands St. George's Hospital, an extensive brick building, well adapted to the purposes of the charity, erected upon the site of the mansion of Lanesborough, a peer noted for his love of dancing, which was so inordinate as to expose him to the lash of Pope. This great charity, founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Westminster, was opened in the year 1734, and has been productive of the most widely-diffused benefit. Not far from St. George's, stands the Lock Hospital, in Grosvenor Place, for the recovery of persons afflicted with syphilis in its various forms.

At a little distance from the turnpike-gate, stands upon the south side of Piccadilly, a neat house,
inclosed

inclosed by trees, and somewhat retired from the street, which belongs to the ranger of Hyde Park, upon the summits of the piers of the gate leading into the shrubbery, within which it stands, are two neatly executed figures of deer.

Park Lane, branching off to the north from Piccadilly, is the residence of many of our nobility; from this street Stanhope Street leads us to the magnificent mansion of the Earls of Chesterfield, whence through Charles Street, we reach Berkeley Square, a handsome opening, containing nearly three acres, inclosed within an iron railing, with a fine equestrian statue of George III. by Wilton, in the centre, and surrounded by many excellent houses, those on the west side being particularly elegant; the south is occupied by the Marquis of Lansdowne's magnificent house and gardens.

On the site of Berkeley House stands the street of that name leading into Piccadilly, close by which is the superb mansion of the Duke of Devonshire. The original building having been burned in the reign of George II. the present noble edifice rose from its ruins, at the expence of 20,000*l.* including 1000*l.* presented by the third duke, to Kent, the architect, who designed it. For a long time after the commencement of the 18th century this continued to be the last house in Piccadilly, and in the days of Christiana, wife of the second Earl of Devonshire, was the great resort of wits. The Green Park, which occupies the side of the street opposite to this house, and is separated only by a neat iron railing, affords an agreeable prospect, terminated in the distance by the hills of Surrey.

In Curzon Street, near the site of the present chapel, was formerly held a fair upon the eve of St. James's day; it was originally granted to St. James's Hospital, but upon the dissolution of that hospital, and the augmentation of buildings in this vicinity, it was called May Fair, and removed to Brook
Field,

Field, where it for a long time continued to be the resort of the idle, the dissolute, and the vicious, to the great annoyance, and not unfrequently loss, of the peaceable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, till it became at last so notoriously infamous, as to call for public correction; in consequence of which it was presented as a nuisance in the year 1708, by the grand jury, and thus for some time abolished; its revival, in the reign of George II. having been productive of encreased evil, it was, in consequence of a dreadful affray which occurred at it, finally suppressed.

In Albemarle Street, which branches off from the north side of Piccadilly, abreast of St. James's Street, stands the house belonging to the Royal Institution, incorporated by charter in the year 1800, for the purpose of promoting the diffusion of knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical improvements. To preserve as nearly as possible an equable temperature at all seasons of the year, by excluding the heat in summer, and preventing its escape in winter, the windows in front of this house are made double; the lecture-rooms are very commodious, and curiously constructed for the exclusion of the noise in the street, which would, without some such contrivance, prove a serious interruption to the lectures in so great a thoroughfare as Albemarle Street. The principal lecture-room, designed by Mr. Webster, is spacious and elegant, having a large circular area, with a table, &c. for the lecturer, and convenient benches covered with green cloth, and rising above one another like those in a theatre, for the accommodation of those who attend the lectures. Besides the lecture-rooms, this institution possesses a valuable library, and there are reading-rooms, in which the subscribers are supplied with periodical scientific publications in various languages, as also a considerable variety of newspapers,

pers, British and foreign. The kitchen has been fitted up after the plans, and under the superintendence of Count Rumford; who has a number of artists constantly employed in an adjoining workshop, preparing, according to his orders, a variety of culinary implements, which, being stamped with the arms of the society, are afterwards sold in a part of the building appointed for that use. The model-room, in which are kept the various models of improved machines, &c. presented to the society, is situated over the workshops; and near it is the printing-office, whence are issued various papers, &c. of the institution. The laboratory is very complete, containing every necessary for experimental chemistry, analytic and synthetic; it is under the direction of the ingenious and accurate Humphry Davy, Esq. professor, whose chemical researches have not a little elucidated the perplexities of this enchanting, though abstruse, science, and have reflected the highest credit upon himself and upon his country.—The other professorship is that of natural philosophy.

To the exertions of the valuable professor of chemistry the institution is not a little indebted for a mineralogical collection, which, through his means and under his superintendence, is now forming, and the value of which may be fairly estimated from the talents of those employed in collecting, as well as those to whom belongs the selection, arrangement, and classification of the collection, which will we trust be extended in time to other equally important branches of natural history.

The expences of this institution, which, as will be readily imagined, are far from being inconsiderable, are defrayed by a fund arising from the payments of the proprietors and subscribers.

Returning from Albemarle Street to Piccadilly, which is said to have received this name from Piccadilla Hall, a large mansion, occupying the site of Sackville

Sackville Street, we observe upon its north side Burlington House, the first good one erected in this street, and this situation chosen because, as its founder said, "he was certain that no one would build beyond him." The front of this house is of stone, beautifully designed, and well executed; the centre is connected by a noble Doric colonnade with the wings; but we are sorry to say that the antiquated jealousy of grandeur deprives the public of the view of this magnificent mansion, which is most churlishly concealed behind a horrid dead brick wall, that disfigures the street, and casts no small discredit upon the national taste, which permits the beauty of one of the most elegant and frequented avenues to its metropolis to be thus destroyed. We hope the time is not far distant when the noble proprietor of this superb palace will, with a liberality worthy of his rank, as well as of the enlightened age in which he lives, remove this nuisance, which almost calls for the presentation of the grand jury, and open to the public view, by an handsome iron railing, this elegant specimen of our architectural taste.

Returning to the end of Albemarle Street we cross over to St. James's Street, which is spacious and elegant, in which are situated numerous subscription-houses, for the accommodation of visitors; the rates, however, declare their proximity to the seat of royalty, St. James's Palace, which stands at the bottom of this street, and presents an appearance little indeed befitting the dignity of a monarch so great as that of the United Empire of Great Britain.

The exterior of this ancient pile strongly reminds us of its original destination, having, previous to the Dissolution, been an hospital for lepers; it was not, however, employed as a royal residence till after the destruction of the palace at Whitehall by fire. It was presented to Henry, Prince of Wales, by his father James I. An apartment was hastily fitted up
here

here for the reception of the misguided but unfortunate Charles, who was brought here upon the 19th of January previous to his execution. Upon the arrival of William, Prince of Orange, this palace was offered to him as a place of residence, by the bigotted, pusillanimous, and perjured James II. It was next occupied by Anne, and her husband George, Prince of Denmark, during their continuance in England. It is at present uninhabited by the royal family, as the king prefers residing at Windsor, whence he occasionally comes to hold levees and transact business at the Queen's Palace, St. James's Park.

The state apartments of this gloomy edifice, though little distinguished by the splendour of their furniture or decorations, are, notwithstanding, commodious and handsome; they are entered from a stair-case opening into the principal court next to Pall Mall; two guard-rooms, distinguished as the king's and queen's, are situated at the top of this staircase. The presence-chamber, which is now merely employed as a passage to the other rooms, is immediately beyond the king's guard-room, it opens into the privy chamber, beneath a canopy in which his Majesty receives the Quakers: adjoining to this are two withdrawing-rooms, opening the one into the other, and at the upper end or most remote is the royal throne: in this room are held occasionally levees, &c. which, however, are now most frequent at Buckingham House in the Park. Two levee-rooms formerly meanly, but, since the marriage of the Prince of Wales, elegantly fitted up, are situated to the left of the king's guard-room; the tapestry with which the walls are hung was intended to have been put up in the time of Charles II. but happening to be neglected at the time, lay till within these few years undiscovered and unthought-of in a chest. The canopy of the throne was made for the first birth day of the Queen after
the

the Irish union, and is appropriately decorated. Several good paintings furnish the walls. The chapel is a small mean structure, supposed to have been the original chapel of the hospital ; it is a royal peculiar, independent of all episcopal jurisdiction ; cathedral service is performed in it, and the bishop of London usually is its dean.

In an apartment of St. James's, now called the old bed-chamber, and used as an anti-chamber to the levee-room, was born the pretender James, the son of James II.

At the public expence, was erected somewhat east of St. James's, Marlborough House, during the reign of Queen Anne, upon the site of part of the royal gardens granted for that purpose. To this structure, which cost the nation not less than 40,000*l.* many improvements have been made within these few years. Upon the site of Berkshire House, once the property of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, stands at present the pleasant street of Cleveland Row, so called after that beautiful fury Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, for whom Berkshire House was purchased by Charles II.

We next visit Pall Mall, a long and well-built street, upon the north side of which formerly stood the Shakespear Gallery, which, in consequence of the unfortunate failure of the speculation of its public-spirited proprietor, the late Alderman Boydell, has been recently obliged to give place to the Gallery of the British Institution, lately established under his Majesty's patronage, with a view to the encouragement and reward of British talents. It is supported wholly by voluntary subscriptions. Nearly opposite is situated the ancient mansion of the Duke of Schombergh, which he built during the reign of William III. and which, after owning a variety of masters, was at length converted by the enterprising Bowyer into an Historic Gallery. Poor Bowyer, however, soon trod in the unfortunate
steps

steps of his opposite neighbour; and the lottery of his collection took place within the interval of little more than a year from the similar sale of the Shakespear Gallery.

At the eastern extremity of Pall Mall, and upon the south side, stands Carlton House, the superb palace of the Prince of Wales, which contains many magnificent apartments, and has in its rear beautifully disposed gardens.

Upon the north side and near the middle of Pall Mall is St. James's Square, having a circular bason, inclosed within an octagonal railing, in its centre; the houses surrounding this square are chiefly inhabited by nobility. The town residence of the bishops of London, a large inelegant pile of brick building, occupies along with its neighbour Norfolk House, in which our present sovereign was born, all that portion of the eastern side of the square, intercepted between Charles Street and Pall Mall. At the corner of York Street, an avenue leading north from this street to Jermyn Street, is the large house and manufactory of Mr. Wedgewood, to whose exertions much of the late reformation of public taste is to be ascribed. This house had been originally the habitation of the Spanish Ambassador, to which was attached the adjoining chapel, which, upon his quitting this place, was used as a place of worship by sundry sectarians, and is at present in the possession of a Mr. Proud, one of the adherents to the singular tenets of an eccentric Swedish baron, Emanuel Swedenborgh, for an account of whose doctrine we must refer our readers to Evans's useful, comprehensive, yet concise account of the various denominations of Christians.

Upon the north side of Jermyn Street, and exactly opposite to York Street, stands the parochial church of St. James's, Westminster, a plain neat brick structure, with rusticated groins, &c. The roof of the church within is tastefully ornamented,
and

and supported by 12 handsome pillars; the fronts of the galleries are singularly neat, and the windows at the east end of the church are furnished with two pillars, and two pilasters, the lower of the Corinthian order, and the upper of the composite: the church is wainscoted all round to the height of 10 feet, and well painted; the carving of the font, which was executed by Grinlin Gibbons, represents a variety of scriptural descriptions; as, the fall of man, &c. The altar-piece is large and elegant, and the altar inclosed within a handsome balustrade of white marble, beautifully carved. The organ was the gift of Mary, Queen of William III. in the year 1691. This building measures, in length 84, and in breadth 63 feet; its height is 42 feet; the tower and spire is 149 feet high.

Church Lane brings us back to Piccadilly, in the direction of which runs Coventry Street, so named from occupying the site of the Lord-keeper Coventry's mansion, which stood near the end of the Haymarket, and was called Coventry House. Henry Coventry, secretary of state, died here in 1686.

A narrow flagged alley leads from the end of Coventry Street into Leicester Square, or, as it is more commonly called, Leicester Fields, a neat square, with a handsome inclosed shrubbery, and a fine equestrian statue of George I. in its centre. This place takes its name from a house built by one of the Sydnes, Earls of Leicester. This house was for a short time inhabited by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and titular Queen of Bohemia, who terminated here, upon the 13th of February, 1661, a life of wretchedness and suffering. It was successively the pouting-place of princes; here, for several years lived George II. while Prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father; in imitation of an example thus illustrious, his own son Frederick, Prince of Wales, also made this place the nursery
of

his spleen upon a similar occasion, and here terminated his mortal career. Leicester House became afterwards the depository of Sir Ashton Lever's magnificent museum; the most astonishing collection of natural history ever accumulated by an individual in so short a space of time. To the disgrace of the nation, upon the subsidence of the first burst of surprise, this admirable and instructive collection fell into neglect; and upon its being offered for sale by a lottery, in which tickets were at the low price of one guinea, but 8,000 out of 36,000 were sold; and to crown all, Fortune, with her usual caprice, conferred the prize upon the holder of only two tickets, while poor Sir Ashton's 28,000 turned up all blanks. Sir Ashton Lever died upon the 31st of January, 1788. Mr. Parkinson, the holder of the fortunate number, transferred the collection to a building purposely constructed for it upon the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge; here the rooms were admirably disposed, so as to display the curiosities to the greatest possible advantage. Experiencing, however, a similar neglect to that which occasioned its being disposed of by lottery in the year 1784, Mr. Parkinson was obliged to dispose of it by auction last year, the whole collection being divided into distinct lots.

Barker's Panoramas are exhibited in a house, well calculated for the purpose, at the end of Cranbourn Street, opening into the north-east angle of Leicester Square. Saville House, a large edifice, upon the west side of the square, is remarkable for having been the residence of that truly great and independent patriot, Sir George Saville, Bart. who served during many successive parliaments for the county of York.

Hogarth, the celebrated caricaturist, occupied a house at the east side of the square, which is now called the Sablonier Hotel; and adjoining to this was the residence of John Hunter, an eminent sur-

geon, and founder of the fine Anatomical Museum, which, upon his death, government purchased and gave to the College of Surgeons. In this square is also situated a small theatre, now in the possession of Mr. Schirmer, a German, whose company, chiefly formed of his own family, performs minor German plays, in the original language, upon Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Panton Street leads us into the Haymarket, nearly in a right line with which, at the northern end, is Great Windmill Street, where is situated, in a large house, inhabited by its founder during his life-time, the ample and valuable collection of Dr. William Hunter.

Nearly half-way down the Haymarket, upon the east side, stands a little summer theatre, neatly fitted up, and capable of accommodating a considerable audience; it contains three tiers of boxes, the tickets for which are 5s. each; a pit, the tickets at 3s. and also a two and one shilling gallery. This theatre, which is only open during the period of Covent Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres being closed, is held under a patent, purchased, by the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Coleman, from Samuel Foote, of comic memory. There is no second-price taken at this theatre.

Upon the western side of the Haymarket, and close to its junction with Pall Mall, is a large stone edifice, denominated the King's Theatre, or the Opera House, originally built by Sir John Vanbrugh, at the commencement of the last century, and was first opened upon the 9th of April, 1705, by the name of the Queen's Theatre, and wholly appropriated to the performance of Italian operas. The building was, however, immediately discovered to be wholly unfit for the uses it was designed for, being so lofty, and ill-calculated for hearing, that not one word in ten could be distinctly heard. In 1720, 50,000*l.* was subscribed towards the formation of

of a fund, for the regular support of this establishment, his majesty George I. contributing 1,000*l*. It was then made an Academy of Music, under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and 20 directors. These managers having engaged the first vocal and instrumental performers, a lyric poet, and Handel, Attelia, and Bononcini, the most distinguished composers of the day, the establishment flourished, and augmented rapidly in value. The original edifice, built under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, having been destroyed in 1789, by an accidental fire, the present structure was immediately raised upon its smoking ruins. The interior having been inconvenient in the extreme, was much improved about the year 1800, by Marinari, the present scene-painter, an Italian of much taste and judgment. There are here five tiers of boxes, distinguished from each other by alternate variations of decoration. The dome represents a sky, in which the flame colour predominates. The stage is small and inconvenient; but the *tout ensemble* is wonderfully magnificent. The admeasurements of the various parts are as follow: the stage is 60 feet long, and 80 broad; the orchestra is 46 feet; the pit is 66 feet long, and 65 broad, it is capable of containing 800 persons, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each; from the floor of the pit the house is 55 feet high; the boxes are capable of accomodating 900 persons, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each; the gallery is 42 feet deep, 62 broad, and spacious enough for 800 persons, at 5*s*. each. There is a large room, elegantly fitted up, and measuring in length 95, and in breadth 46 feet, besides being 35 feet high: in this room is performed the King's Concert of Ancient Music. The season at this theatre usually commences in December, and continues till June or July; Tuesdays and Saturdays being the usual nights of performance.

Proceeding down Cockspur Street, we observe upon the right Spring Gardens, in which is situated,

near a passage into St. James's Park, a large house filled with exhibitions, and named Pandemonium; in a house here also is exhibited a good panorama of Boulogne, by Mr. Serres. Not far from this is Spring Garden Chapel, a neat plain structure, and close to it is a snug street, leading towards the Park, to which there is a passage down a short flight of steps; the houses in this street are well-built, and mostly inhabited by nobility; from its recent erection it has been denominated New Street. A short avenue, directly fronting Spring Garden Chapel, leads us back to Charing Cross, upon the north-east side of which are situated the King's Mews, so called from having been formerly designed for keeping the king's falcons: the office of keeper of the mews seems to have been highly honourable, from the circumstance of its having been held, in the reign of Richard II. by the accomplished Sir Simon Burley, knight of the garter. The hawks were removed hence, by order of Henry VIII. to make room for his horses, the royal stables at Lomesbury, (now called Bloomsbury) having been accidentally burned to the ground in 1537. George II. finding the old building much decayed, had the north side magnificently rebuilt in the year 1732. This part of the mews is enriched in the centre with handsome pillars, and a pediment, having upon the whole a very grand appearance. The house in which the state-coach is kept is a mean building, with folding doors, upon the east side of the square. The description of this carriage is superfluous, and would, besides, trespass too far upon our confined limits.

In Castle Street, behind the Mews, is situated the Library of the school of St. Martin's parish; this library was established in 1685, by Dr. Tennison, at that time vicar of this parish, afterwards made archbishop of Canterbury. Below the library is the school, which was endowed with the sum of 1,000*l.* by the same worthy prelate, in the year 1697, and afterwards,

afterwards, with the consent of the Bishop of Ely, he farther augmented this sum, with a legacy of 500*l.* which had been intrusted to them, jointly, for charitable purposes. The library contains about 5000 volumes, and has a librarian, with an adequate salary; the masters of this school are required to instruct 30 boys, sons of the parishioners of St. Martin's. Returning to Charing Cross we proceed through the Strand to the Adelphi, where we terminate our second walk.

THIRD WALK

From the Adelphi, by Charing Cross, Cockspur Street, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Albemarle Street, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, Davies Street, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, Brooke Street, Hanover Square, Roxburgh Street, Holles Street, Cavendish Square; hence through Wigmore Street, Edward Street, and Manchester Square, to Portman Square; thence back to Manchester Square, Mary-le-bone Lane, High Street, Great Mary-le-bone Street, Cavendish Street, to Portland Place and Foley House; thence through Duchess Street, Portland Street, Mortimer Street, and Charles Street, to the Middlesex Hospital; returning through Berner's Street to Oxford Street, Soho Square, Great Russel Street, Bedford Square, British Museum, Bloomsbury Square, Russel Square, Upper Guildford Street, to the Foundling Hospital, Bagnigge Wells, House of Correction, Clerkenwell Green, Charter House; return through Aldersgate Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, to St. Paul's, Ludgate Street, Fleet Street, the Strand, and terminate the third ramble at the Adelphi.

We have already noticed every thing deserving of attention between the Adelphi and Grafton Street, which last occupies the site of a house formerly built here by the illustrious Earl of Clarendon, who was much calumniated for it; because it was built

with the materials designed for the rebuilding of St. Paul's, though legally purchased by him; his enemies called it Dunkirk House, pretending that it was erected with the money arising from the sale of that town, which had just before been surrendered to the French, for a large sum, by his master.—Clarendon was so sensible of his vanity, and imprudence, in building so large a house; and of the envy it occasioned, that he thinks fit to apologize for this act of his, which he declares to have so far exceeded the proposed expence, as to increase considerably his embarrassments. It cost 50,000*l.* and 300 men were employed in its erection; it was purchased from Lord Clarendon by George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and afterwards by another nobleman, inferior indeed in talent, but not in virtues. In 1670 James, Duke of Ormond, in his way to Clarendon House, at that time his place of residence, was dragged out of his coach by the infamous Blood and his associates, who designed hanging his grace at Tyburn, in revenge for justice done, under his administration, in Ireland, upon some of their companions. This refinement in revenge saved the duke's life, by giving him leisure to disengage himself from the villain to whom he was tied on horseback, by which time he was discovered by his affrighted domestics, and rescued from death. Shortly after, this same Blood was discovered in an attempt to carry off the regalia from the Tower.

Entering Bond Street, famous for its shops and its loungers, we proceed through Bruton Street to Berkeley Square, which we have already noticed, and continuing our walk through Davies Street and Grosvenor Street enter Grosvenor Square, which is surrounded by extremely grand though not uniformly built houses. The centre of this square is occupied by a handsome shrubbery, neatly railed in, and containing a gilt equestrian statue of George I. This square takes its name from Sir Richard Grosvenor,

Grosvenor, Bart. ancestor of Earl Grosvenor, who first projected it.

Quitting Grosvenor Square, at its north-east angle, Upper Brook Street, a handsome avenue, inhabited chiefly by nobility, leads us into Hanover Square, the area of which contains about two acres; this square is so called in honour to the Brunswick family, being built shortly after the accession of George I. The houses which surround it exhibit many specimens of the German stile of architecture; in the centre a neat shrubbery is inclosed with an iron railing. The Concert Rooms, opened under the direction of Messrs. Harrison and Knyvett, are situated upon the east side of the square. George Street opens into this square: nearly at the middle of the south side of which is situated the parish church of St. George, Hanover Square, a church celebrated for being the chief scene of fashionable marriages.—Here, it is said, were published the matrimonial banns of one of our royal dukes with a distinguished lady from the northern part of this island.

St. George's Church is built of stone, roofed with lead, and arched over three of its aisles; within, the ceiling rests upon eight Corinthian columns, raised upon pedestals; between these extend a band of ornamented scroll-work, &c. the intermediate spaces filled with sunk pannels; the side aisles correspond in their decorations with this; four galleries occupy the three sides of the church, there being two galleries upon the west side, of which the uppermost contains the organ, and also seats for the children of the parochial charity schools. The finishing of the work in this church is well executed; the pulpit and altar are peculiarly handsome; the altar-piece is a fine painting, supposed to be from the pencil of Sir James Thornhill, whose paintings in St. Paul's we have noticed in a former walk. This church is one of the 50 new churches erected

in the reign of Anne, by act of parliament ; it has a plain body, with an elegant portico to the west front ; the diameter of the Corinthian pillars which compose the portico is large, and they support a handsome pediment, with an acroteria, upon its apex, but without further decoration. Above the clock, the corners of the tower are adorned with elegant and lofty Corinthian columns, coupled and crowned with their entablature, which at each angle supports two vases ; above these the tower still rises till it is terminated by a dome, crowned with a turret, upon which is a ball, from which springs a weathercock. The ground upon which this building is founded was presented to the parish by Lieutenant-General Stewart, who, shortly after, bequeathed to it 4000*l.* for the erection and endowment of a charity school.

Princes Street, leading from this square into Swallow Street, is distinguished as having been the residence of Mr. Joshua Merlin, so celebrated for his mechanical genius.

Roxburgh place brings us to Oxford Street, a spacious airy avenue, extending from Hyde Park in the west to Tottenham Court Road in the east, a distance of about one mile. Near the middle of this street, and upon the south side, stands the once fashionable place of entertainment, called the Pantheon ; this, previous to its destruction by an accidental fire upon the 14th January 1792, was a magnificent structure, superbly decorated ; of all its splendors the elegant front and portico alone remains.

Crossing Oxford Street, Holles Street leads us into Cavendish Square, which is spacious and well built, having a circular shrubbery, containing a gilt equestrian statue of William Duke of Cumberland, enclosed in its centre. Wigmore Street branches off from the north-west angle, of this square ; it is a well-built street, inhabited by persons of the first fashion ; in continuation of this is Edward Street,
from

from which a short avenue leads into Manchester Square, a neat though small quadrangle, with a small circular shrubbery in its centre. It was originally proposed to name this Queen Anne's Square, and to have had a handsome parochial church in the centre, but this not being executed, and the ground upon the north side being unoccupied, it was purchased by the Duke of Manchester, who erected here his town residence, which gave name to the square. This house afterwards became the residence of the Spanish Ambassador, having been purchased for that purpose by the king of Spain; upon the east side of the house an elegant little chapel was erected, from the designs of Bonoma, by the Spanish Ambassador. This is now the property of the Marquis of Hertford.

Berkeley Street, a neat avenue, leads hence to Portman Square, renowned in the annals of novelists; this elegant square occupied in its completion not less than 20 years. It was first begun in 1764, and is accounted next in beauty, as it is in size, to Grosvenor Square. This place is chiefly memorable as having been the residence of the amiable and benevolent, as well as highly learned and accomplished Mrs. Montague.

We now return to Manchester Square, and proceeding thence to Mary-le-bone-lane, reach High Street, in which stands the parochial church of St. Mary at Bourne; which is, however, commonly though improperly called St. Mary-le-bone, a mean structure, disgraceful to so large and opulent a parish. Hence Great Mary-le-bone and New Cavendish Streets lead us into Portland Place, allowed to be one of the most regular and spacious streets in the world, terminated at the northern extremity by a neat iron railing, which separates it from a field interposed between it and the New Road: Foley House forms the termination of the southern extremity. This magnificent street, which is 125 feet wide, has

has an ample foot pavement for pedestrians, from which circumstance, as also from its salubrious air and its delightful prospects towards Highgate and Hampstead, it is a most agreeable promenade, crowded every evening during the summer with all the beauty and fashion of the vicinity.

We are indebted to the ingenuity of the Adams, and a clause in the agreement between the Portland family and an ancestor of the present Lord Foley, the latter of whom, when resolved upon building Foley House, stipulated that no other building should be constructed to the north of it; to enable the Duke of Portland, however, to continue his projected improvements, the Adams contrived to reconcile the jarring interests, by the construction of a handsome street, the width of which should equal the extent of Foley House, so that no building should interrupt the prospect of the country to the north of it. The situation of this mansion is one of the most desirable in London, its only defects being a slight deficiency of elevation, and the churlish inclosure of its garden by a dead wall instead of an elegant railing.

Duchess Street leads us from the southern extremity of Portland Place eastward into Portland Road, whence, through Portland Street, we continue our route southward till we arrive at Mortimer Street, which brings us to Charles Street, in which, facing Berners Street, stands the Middlesex Hospital, an extensively useful charity, instituted at first solely for the relief of sickness and casualties, but afterwards extended to the relief of the pregnant wives of industrious, and poor trades-people. The present extensive edifice was erected by a subscription set on foot by the governors of the charity in the year 1755. The lying-in wards are detached from those of the other invalids, and the domestic as well as medical œconomy of the hospital admirably regulated. In this vicinity is Fitzroy

roy Square, which promises, when finished, to be one of the most elegant, in point of architectural decoration, in the metropolis.

Returning through Berners Street to Oxford Street, which we cross, we proceed down Dean Street, whence a short avenue leads to Soho Square, the building of which was commenced in the time of Charles the second, when it was called, Monmouth Square, the Duke of Monmouth occupying the centre house, opposite the statue which stands in the centre of the inclosed shrubbery ; the name was afterwards changed to King's Square, and finally to Soho Square, by the admirers of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who gave that as the watch-word at the unsuccessful battle of Sedgemoor, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset.

In the parish church of St. Anne's Soho, which is situated in Dean Street, lie interred the remains of the unfortunate Theodore, king of Corsica, who died immediately after his release, by the insolvent act, from the King's Bench Prison ; his monument in this church was erected, and epitaph written, by the Honourable Horace Walpole :

“ The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
 Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves, and kings.
 But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
 Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head :
 Bestow'd a *kingdom*, and denied him *bread*.” }

Proceeding through Queen Street, across Greek Street, and Crown Street, we come, through Rose Street, to Broad Street, in which stands the parish church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, remarkable for the curious sculpture over the door of the church-yard, containing a vast profusion of figures, and designed to represent the Last Day. It was set up about the year 1686, and is said to have been brought from Italy.

This church is a lofty and magnificent structure,
 of

of Portland stone, with a tall and elegant tower of 165 feet in height, rising in steps, which progressively lessen; upon the summit is an elegant spire, terminated by a vane. The interior of this edifice is chaste and beautiful, the ceiling being among the best ornamented in London. The dimensions of the area are 60 feet in width, and 75 in length, exclusive of the recess in which the altar stands; the roof rests upon Ionic pillars of Portland stone, supported by stone piers; a vault occupies the space under the church. This church was built at the expence of 10,026l. 15s. 9d. under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Flitcroft.

In this church, among other remarkable persons, are entombed the remains of that celebrated patriot and upright subject, Andrew Marvel, Esq. and also of Richard Pendrill, Esq. who so faithfully preserved Charles II. after the unfortunate termination of the battle of Worcester.

Leaving this church, High Street brings us to the junction of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road; proceeding along the latter we reach Great Russel Street, which branches off to the east, and is remarkable, as containing the ancient mansion of the Duke of Montague, which was built upon a French plan by the first Duke of that name, who had been ambassador to France. The staircase and ceilings were painted by Rousseau and La Fosse; the latter of whom also painted the Apotheosis of Iris, and the Assembly of the gods.

Montague House is now converted into a depository of the extensive and highly valuable collection of the British Museum.—In front of the house is a spacious square, separated from the street by an high brick wall, in which there is placed a grand portal leading to the house. The hall of the building is of the Ionic order, adorned with duplicated pilasters, upon the entablatures of which rest a plain horizontal ceiling. A coarse representation of

an eruption of Vesuvius is placed over the door.— Upon the west side, under tall arches, is the entrance to the vestibule, ornamented with fanciful iron work; this leads to the several rooms appropriated to study and copying. The side of the stair-case, as also the ceiling, contain paintings of several historical and mythological subjects.

The first room, the ceiling of which represents part of the story of Phæton, is chiefly filled with Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities, as is also, in a great measure, the second; another apartment is appropriated to the various curiosities brought from Otaheite, and the South Sea islands. Two rooms are devoted to MSS. of which there is a large, and interesting, as well as valuable collection.

In the great Saloon (which is finely painted in Fresco, by Baptist), is a magnificent Etruscan vase, presented by the late Sir William Hamilton, as also a beautiful model of the Barberine vase, by the late elegant artist Mr. Wedgewood. Among the various curiosities of the mineral room, is a singular Egyptian pebble, exhibiting a lively and accurate portrait of Chaucer, the father of English poesie. Adjoining this room are two others devoted to extraneous fossils, and other branches of natural history.

Two Egyptian monuments of black marble, covered with hieroglyphics, are among the most curious contents of the Great Hall; these formerly belonged to the mausoleum of Cleopatra, which was situated in the vicinity of Alexandria, and were sent from Egypt by Mr. Wortley Montague. A tomb which has lately been added to this collection, having been brought by our forces from Egypt, has been the source of much antiquarian controversy, being called by some the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great. Upon this subject we do not feel ourselves competent to give an opinion.—A room has been lately erected for the reception of this valuable piece of antiquity and some others.

Being restricted in our limits, we must refer those who are desirous of a detailed account of the curiosities of this museum to the several minute and accurate catalogues which have at different times been published. The institution is governed by 41 trustees, who appoint a head-librarian, with subordinate officers, to take care of the whole.

The east end of Russell Street opens into Bloomsbury Square, formerly known by the name of Lomesbury, and then occupied by the royal stables, which have since been removed to the King's Mews, Charing Cross, whence it is, as we are informed, proposed removing them once more, to the vicinity of Buckingham House, and building upon their site a handsome square.

In the vicinity of Bloomsbury is Red Lion Square, in the centre of which formerly stood a clumsy obelisk, with the following inscription:

OBTUSUM
OBTUSIORIS INGENII
MONUMENTUM
QUID MI RESPICIS VIATOR?
VADE.

Bedford Place leads from Bloomsbury to Russell Square, which, next to Lincoln's Inn Fields, is the largest square in the metropolis. Hence, through Bernard Street, we arrive at Brunswick Square, upon the east side of which is the Foundling Hospital, a noble institution, of which we have already given some account under the head of Middlesex; hence we proceed through upper Guildford Street, to Gray's Inn Lane, at the south end of which is Gray's Inn already noticed. This leads us to Holborn, whence through Chancery Lane, we arrive at Temple Bar, and proceeding along the Strand, terminate at the Adelphi our third and last route.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE City of London is governed by a Lord Mayor, 26 Aldermen, including the Mayor, and 236 Common-councilmen. The Lord Mayor is chosen annually out of the Court of Aldermen. The Aldermen are elected for life by the freeholders, being housekeepers in the Ward; and the Common-Councilmen are chosen annually by the same inhabitants on St. Thomas's Day.

The City of London is divided into 26 Wards, as follow :

1. *Aldersgate Ward* is governed by an alderman, and eight common-councilmen, including two deputies.
2. *Aldgate Ward* is governed by an alderman, and six common-councilmen, including one deputy.
3. *Bassishaw Ward* is governed by an alderman, and four common-councilmen, including one deputy.
4. *Billingsgate Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 10 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
5. *Bishopsgate Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 14 common-councilmen, including two deputies.
6. *Bread-street Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 12 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
7. *Bridge Ward Within* is governed by an alderman, and 15 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
8. *Broad-street Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 10 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
9. *Candlewick Ward* is governed by an alderman, and eight common-councilmen, including one deputy.
10. *Castle-Baynard Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 10 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
11. *Cheap Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 12 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
12. *Coleman-street Ward* is governed by an alderman, and six common-councilmen, including one deputy.

13. *Cordwainers Ward* is governed by an alderman, and eight common-councilmen, including one deputy.
14. *Cornhill Ward* is governed by an alderman, and six common-councilmen, including one deputy.
15. *Cripplegate Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 12 common-councilmen, including two deputies.
16. *Dowgate Ward* is governed by an alderman, and eight common-councilmen, including one deputy.
17. *Farringdon Ward Within* is governed by an alderman, and 17 common-councilmen, including two deputies.
18. *Farringdon Ward Without* is governed by an alderman, and 16 common-councilmen, including two deputies.
19. *Langbourn Ward* is governed by an alderman, and 10 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
20. *Lime-Street Ward* is governed by an alderman, and four common-council men, including one deputy.
21. *Portsoken Ward* is governed by an alderman, and five common-councilmen, including one deputy.
22. *Queenhithe Ward* is governed by an alderman, and six common-councilmen, including one deputy.
23. *Tower-Street Ward* is governed by 12 common-councilmen, including one deputy.
24. *Vintry Ward* is governed by an alderman, and nine common-councilmen, including one deputy.
25. *Wallbrook Ward* is governed by an alderman, and eight common-councilmen, including one deputy.
26. *Bridge Without*.—This ward the citizens of London purchased of Edward VI. in 1550, comprising the Borough of Southwark, with divers privileges annexed. They formed it into another ward, which made up the number of 26; but the power granted them by charter not proving sufficient to support their title thereto, by excluding the justices of peace for the county of Surrey from interfering in the government thereof, it is only therefore a nominal ward, called *Bridge Without*; and of no other use than adding a further dignity to the senior Alderman, who is called the Father of the City.

The government of the city of London may be said to bear some affinity to the legislative power of the nation : for as the latter is directed by the king, lords, and commons, so is the former by the lord-mayor, alderman, and common-council. The only difference is, that the common-council do not, like the house of commons, sit and transact business as a separate body, but together with the lord-mayor and aldermen ; and these three authorities unite to compose the full court of common-council, or legislative body of the corporation.

This full court of common-council assemble at Guildhall, and annually appoint committees out of their body for the management of the several departments in the affairs of the city. The lord-mayor has a power of calling courts whenever he thinks proper ; and their general business is to make bye-laws for the due government of the city, which every member thereof is bound to observe.

Although the office of lord-mayor is elective, yet it may be said to be in some measure perpetual ; for his power ceaseth not on the death of the king, as that of all commission-officers does. When this circumstance happens, the lord-mayor of London is said to be the principal officer of the kingdom, and takes his place in the privy-council until the new king is proclaimed.— His powers are very considerable : for he is not only the king's representative in the civil government of the city, but also first commissioner of the lieutenancy, perpetual coroner and escheator within the city and liberties of London and the Borough of Southwark, chief justice of oyer and terminer and jail delivery of Newgate ; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen ; conservator of the river Thames and Medway ; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations.

The aldermen are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards under the lord-mayor's jurisdiction ; and continue in their several offices during life

or good behaviour. If an alderman refuses to serve the office after he is chosen, he is subject to a fine. These high officers constitute a second part of the city legislature when assembled in a corporate capacity, and exercise an executive power in their respective wards. All the aldermen keep their wardmote for choosing ward officers, and settling the business of the ward; for redressing grievances, &c. In the management of these affairs, every alderman has his deputy, who is by him appointed out of the common-council of his ward, and in some of the wards that are very large the alderman has two deputies. The aldermen who have passed the chair are justices of the *quorum*, and all the other aldermen are justices of the peace.

The common-council are chosen after the same manner as the aldermen, only with this difference; that as the lord-mayor presides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, so the alderman of each ward is judge of the poll at the election of a common-councilman. No act can be performed in the name of the city of London without their concurrence; but they cannot assemble without a summons from the lord-mayor, whose duty it is, nevertheless, to call a common-council whenever it shall be demanded on extraordinary occasions.

A LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL WORKS
That have been Published in Illustration of the
Topography and Antiquities
Of London.

The earliest account of this city was written in Latin by William Fitzstephen, native thereof, and monk of Canterbury, who died 1191. It is entitled, "*Descriptio nobilissimæ civitatis Londoniæ*;" and there are several extracts from it in Leland's *Collectanea*, III. p 420.

A MS. Chronicle of London in a parchment roll is in the Harleian Library. Wanley thinks there is another there in a book; and had heard of a third in the city archives.

"A survey of London, contayning the originall antiquitie, increase, modern estate, and description of that city; written in the yeare 1598, by John Stow, citizen of London: also an apologie (or defence) against the opinion of some men, concerning that citie, the greatnesse thereof; with an appendix, contayning in Latin, *Libellum de situ et nobilitate Londini*, written by William Fitz-Stephen in the reigne of Henry the second, Lond. 1598." 4to. A second edition, "increased with divers rare notes of antiquity" by himself, came out in the author's life-time, 1603. 4to.

Fitz-Stephen's account was republished by Hearne, with observations and notes at the end of Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. viii. from a more correct MS. on vellum, given by Dr. Marshall to the Bodleian library.

A fourth edition of this last work, very much augmented, was afterwards published, contayning the originall, increase, moderne estate, and government of that city. With a memoriall of those famouser acts of charity, which for publicke and pious uses have beene bestowed by many worshipfull citizens and benefactors. As also all the ancient and moderne monuments erected in the churches, not only of those two famous cities, London and Westminster, but (now newly added) foure miles compasse; begunne first by the paines and industry of John Stow, in the yeere 1598, afterwards enlarged by the care and diligence of A. M. (Anthony Munday) in the yeere 1618, and now completely finished by the study and labour of A. M. H. D. (Henry Dyson), and others, this present yeere 1633.

John Strype published another edition of this survey of the cities of London and Westminster, (being near fourscore years since it was last printed) to the present time; illustrated with exact maps of the city and suburbs, and of all
the

the wards and out-parishes, with many other fair draughts of the more eminent and public edifices and monuments: in six books: to which is prefixed the life of the author, writ by the editor. In two volumes. Lond. 1720, 10.

"Reges, reginæ, nobiles, et alii in ecclesia collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque ad annum reparatæ salutis, 1600. Lond, 1600," 4to.

"Mausolea regum, reginarum, dynastarum, nobilium, sumptuosissima, artificiocissima, magnificentissima. Londini Anglorum, in occidentali urbis angulo structa, h. e. eorundem inscriptiones omnes in lucem reductæ cura Valentis Arithmæi professoris academici. Liberis et sumptibus Joannis Eichorn. Francof, Marchion. 1618." 12mo.

"Londinopolis; an historicall discourse or perlustration of the city of London, the imperial chamber, and chief emporium of Great Britain: whereunto is added another of the city of Westminster, with the courts of justice, antiquities, and new buildings thereunto belonging. By James Howel, Esq. Lond 1657." fol.

"Camera regis: or a short view of London; viz. the antiquity, fame, walls, bridge, river, gates, tower, cathedral, offices, courts, customs, franchise, &c. of that renowned city; collected out of law and history, and methodized, for the benefit of the present inhabitants. By John Brydall, Lond. 1676." 8vo.

"Londinum Triumphans, or an historical account of the grand influence the actions of the city of London have had upon the affairs of the nation for many ages past: shewing the antiquity, honour, glory, and renown of this famous city; the grounds of her rights, privileges, and franchises; the foundation of her charter; the improbability of its forfeiture, or seizure; the power and strength of the citizens, and the several contests that have been betwixt the magistracy and the commonalty; collected from the most authentick authors, and illustrated with variety of remarks, worthy the perusal of every citizen. By William Gough, gent. Lond. 1682." 8vo.

"Monumenta Westmonasteriensia: or, an historical account of the original, increase, and present state of St. Peter's or the abbey church of Westminster. With all the epitaphs, inscriptions, coats of arms, and atchievements of honour, belonging to the tombs and grave-stones: together with the monuments themselves faithfully set forth, by H. K. (Henry Keepe) gent. of the Inner Temple, 1681, Lond. 1682." 8vo.

"Angliæ metropolis, or the present state of London, with memorials comprehending a full and succinct account of the ancient and modern state thereof, &c. by Tho. Delaune, gent.

gent. Lond. 1681," 8vo. has views of the gates and principal buildings, which were omitted in the second edition. 1690, 12mo.

Bishop Stillingfleet's "Discourse of the true antiquity of London, and its state in the Roman times," was printed in the second part of his Ecclesiastical Cases. 1704. 8vo.

Edward Hatton's "New View of London; or an ample account of that city, in two volumes or eight sections: being a more particular description thereof than has hitherto been known to be publish'd of any city in the world. Lond. 1708." 8vo.

"The antiquities of St. Peter's, or the abbey church of Westminster: containing all the inscriptions, epitaphs, &c. upon the tombs and grave-stones; with the lives, marriages, and issue, of the most eminent personages therein reposit'd; and their coats of arms truly emblazoned. By J. Crull, M. D. F. R. S. Adorned with draughts of the tombs, curiously engraven. Lond. 1711." 8vo. A supplement to this was printed 1713. 8vo. A third edition 1722, in two volumes, dedicated by H. S. and J. R. A fourth in 1741; a fifth 1742, with 12 new monuments.

"Westmonasterium: or the history and antiquities of the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster. Containing an account of its ancient and modern buildings, endowments, chapels, altars, reliques, customs, privileges, forms of government, &c. with the copies of ancient Saxon charters, &c. and other writings relating to it. Together with a particular history of the lives of the abbots, collected from ancient MSS. of that convent, and historians; and the lives of the deanes to this time: and also a survey of the church and cloisters, taken in the year 1723; with the monuments there; which, with several prospects of the church and other remarkable things, are curiously engraven by the best hands. In two volumes." To which is added Westminster Abbey, a poem, by the same author. Lond. 1740."

Robert Seymour, Esq. published "A survey of the cities of London and Westminster, borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent. The whole being an improvement of Mr. Stowe's and other surveys, by adopting whatever alterations have happened in the said cities, &c. to the present year. Illustrated with several copper plates. In two volumes, 1735. fol. Republished in one volume, 4to. 1736. Oldys says it was written by John Mottley.

This was soon followed by "The history of London, from its foundation by the Romans, to the present time; in nine books. The whole illustrated with a variety of fine cuts, with a complete index. By William Maitland, F. R. S. 1739. fol.

"A new

"A new and compleat survey of London, in ten parts, in two volumes, by a citizen and native of London, 1742." 8vo.

Richard Widmore, M. A. librarian to the dean and chapter, published "An enquiry into the time of the first foundation of Westminster Abbey, as discoverable from the best authorities now remaining, both printed and MS. To which is added an account of the history of the church. Lond. 1743." 4to. and an history of the church, chiefly from MS. authorities. Lond. 1751." 4to.

"London in miniature ; being a concise and comprehensive description of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent for forty miles round, &c. collected from Stowe, Maitland, and other large works, with several new and curious particulars, intended as a complete guide to foreigners, &c. 1755."

"London and its environs described, containing an account of whatever is most remarkable for grandeur, elegance, curiosity, or use, in the city, and in the country twenty miles round : illustrated with a great number of views ; together with a plan of London, a map of the environs, and several other useful cuts. In six vols. 1761." 8vo.

"A new and accurate history and survey of London, Westminster, Southwark, and places adjacent, containing whatever is most worthy of notice in their ancient and present state illustrated with a variety of heads, views, plans, and maps. By the Rev. John Entick, M. A. Lond. 1766." 8vo. 4 vols.

"A new history of London, including Westminster and Southwark. Illustrated with copper plates. By John Noorthonck. Lond. 1773." 4to. The plates are plans of the city and wards, with the churches at the corners, public buildings, and a map of the environs.

"A new and compleat history and survey of the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent ; including the Towns, Villages, &c. 20 miles round London : from the earliest accounts to the year 1770 : containing 1. an accurate account of the original foundation and modern state of those places. 2. Their laws, charters, customs, privileges, immunities, government, trade, and navigation. 3. A description of the several wards, parishes, liberties, precincts, churches, palaces, and noblemen's houses, hospitals, and other public buildings. 4. An account of the curiosities of the Tower of London, of the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, &c. 5. A general history of the memorable actions of the citizens, and the revolutions that have happened, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time. By Walter Harrison, Esq. illustrated with plates."

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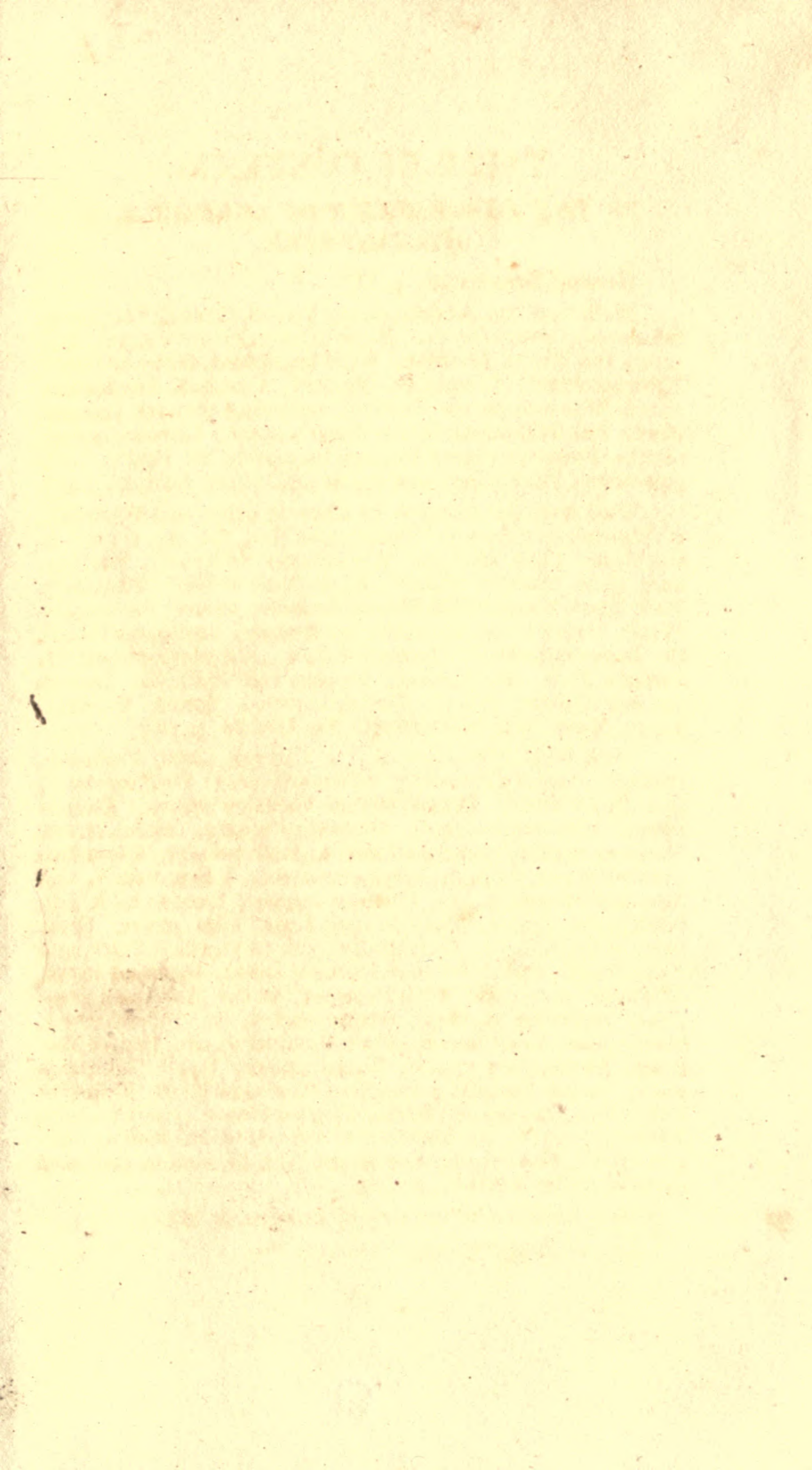
Walk from the Adelphi, in the Strand, through Southampton-street, Covent Garden, Russel-street, Prince's-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn, West Smithfield, Giltspur-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Poultry, Coruhill, Leadenhall-street, Minories, to the Tower; returning through Thames-street, Fish Hill-street, Grace Church-street, Lombard-street, to the Poultry; thence through Cheapside, St. Paul's, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to the Adelphi, p. 172.

Walk from the Adelphi, by Charing Cross and Whitehall, to Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, &c. &c. thence to the Green Coat Hospital, Westminster Infirmary, Buckingham Gate, Queen's Palace, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, Park Lane, Chesterfield House, Berkeley square, Devonshire House, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, Burlington House, St. James's-street, St. James's Palace, Cleveland-street, St. James's Park, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, St. James's square, Carlton House, Cockspur-street, Spring Gardens, King's Mews, and back again to the Adelphi, p. 268.

Walk from the Adelphi, by Charing Cross, Cockspur-street, St. James's Piccadilly, Albemarle-street, Grafton-street, Old Bond-street, Bruton-street, Berkeley square, Davies-street, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor square, Brook-street, Hanover square, Roxburgh street, Holles-street, Cavendish square; hence through Wigmore-street, Edward-street, and Manchester Square, to Portman square; thence back into Manchester square, Mary le bone Lane, High street, Great Mary le bone-street, Cavendish-street, to Portland Place, and Foley House, thence through Duchess street, Portland street, Mortimer-street, and Charles-street, to the Middlesex Hospital, returning through Berners-street, to Oxford-street, Soho square, Great Russel-street, Bedford square, British Museum, Bloomsbury square, Russel square, Upper Guildford-street, to the Foundling Hospital, Bagnigge Wells, House of Correction, Clerkenwell Green, Charter House, return through Aldersgate-street, St. Martin's le Grand, to St. Paul's, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and terminates the third ramble at the Adelphi, p. 317.

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Cooke, Goerge Alexander
Topographical and
statistical description
of the county of Middle-
sex

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